Subscribers May be Either Old or New

VOL. XIX.—NO. 13.

BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1891.

Subscribers May be Either Old or New

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tions and \$3.00.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE

Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas in New England.

Ralph Beaumont and Simpson Deal Vigorous Blows at Monopoly.

Trying to Enlist New Hampshire Farmers in the Alliance.

CONCORD, N. H., March 25.-A represen tative audience greeted "Sockless" Jerry Simpson of Kansas and Ralph Beaumont, president of the Citizens' National Alliance, in Phenix Hall this evening when they appeared to open the Farmers' Alliance movement in New Hampshire, where, just now, the soil seems to be most congenial for its reception and growth.

The audience was a very intelligent and appreciative one, and the speakers were requently liberally applauded.

Precisely at 8 o'clock Messrs. Simpson

and Beaumont stepped to the stage, and the latter at once entered upon his argument, "The secretary of the National Farmers

Alliance at Washington and the official head of the National Citizens' Alliance have received numerous letters of inquiry from this State, requesting intelligence upon the principle of those organizations. As we think it advisable to reply in person, for that reason these meetings were organ-

"Early in the century there was but one corporation in this country, but today our land is honeycombed with them. I started n life as a bobbin boy in the cotton mill of hours constituted a day's work. Since this I have seen the time reduced to 12 hours and later to 10, and I hope, before I die, to see the weavers crown the effort now being made by labor organizations to reduce it to eight. (Applause.)

"Today such is the cohesive power of

eight. (Applause.)

"Today such is the cohesive power of aggregated capital that the little bobbin boy in Fall River cannot ask for an increase in wages, however slight, unless the request is felt in the vast amount of wealth represented by all the cotton mills of that city.

He read copious extracts from the platform of the Farmers' Alliance, and commented upon them as he progressed. Continuing, he said:

"The Land Question

s the great issue in this country today. The politicians know, or care little about it. They know enough to get people into trouble upon the tariff question, but they don't seem to know enough to get them out of it.

seem to know enough to get them out of it.
(Laughter.) If I asked you, my friends, about the land question, what would you say? I confess I am unable to answer. Do you know that great railroad corporations hold over 100,000,000 acres of our public domain, and that unjustly? How do they get title? By congressional land grants made upon promise to construct roads which were never built until more legalized robbery occurred.

government shall control the telegraph system.

"The people are restive under too much corporate power, this condition being due largely to the influence of the public school system, which was evolved by their demands for a change. The influence of the public school is felt almost everywhere. I must except Kentucky, where it requires two companies of infantry to keep a judge upon the bench.

"This system has brought into existence a body of 400,000 officeholders, the teachers who preside over the schools. The demands of the public have brought into being the free delivery postal system, under which 14,000 men hold office. This improvement is a very beneficial one to the people, and one that is far-reaching. Equally valuable but less generally used is the special delivery system, another creation of public demand.

Mark My Words.

Mark My Words, there will never be a large surplus in the

national treasury so long as the require ents of the public are unsatisfied. ments of the public are unsatished.

Kansas has many labor and farmers' newspapers. They don't publish the full base ball scores or reports of boxing matches, but they do educate the people upon the great economic questions which confront them. The farmers of that State know how how here.

m. The farmers of that State know how ch interest they pay, and how many nds of butter are required to meet any heir obligations. (Applause.) It gives me great pleasure, ladies and tlemen, to introduce the Hon. Jerry apson, congressman from the seventh has district."

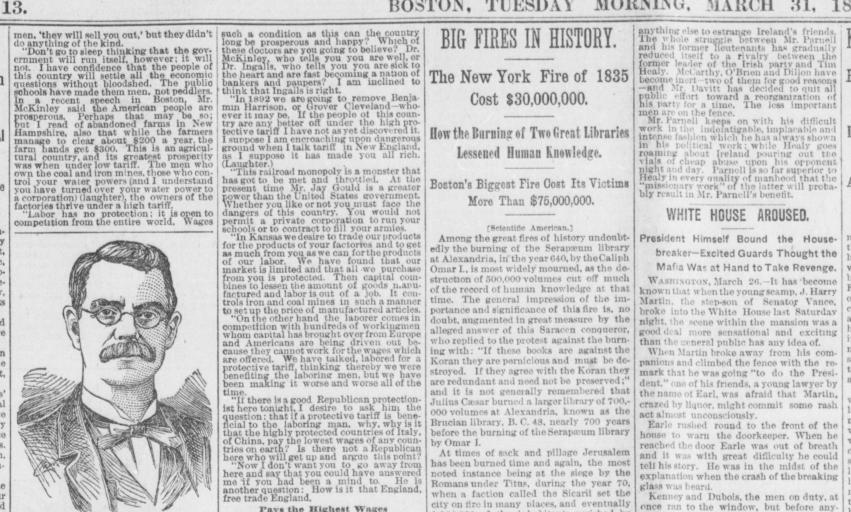
gentement, to introduce the Hon. Jerry Simpson, congressman from the seventh Kansas district."

A slight ripple of applause greeted the distinguished gentleman as he stepped forward. He said:
"I am somewhat embarassed in following an experienced speaker like Mr. Beaumont as I have not addressed nearly as many audiences as he. That is in his line, it isn't in mine. Before I came here I was asked what I thought of the chance of inaugurating a Farmers' Alliance movement in New England, and I replied that it was the very place of all where it should be organized.
"I knew New Hampshire was a good field, when I saw that there was within her borders a little rebellion against a proposed stock watering scheme of only \$8.000,000, by two railroad corporations. If you will rebel against a little stock watering like that, what will you do when the burdens become heavily increased?

"The people of Kansas were being taxed to pay dividends on railroads that cost \$100.000,000, whose stock had been watered to \$300,000,000 before they realized it. The railroads fixed freights at so high a rate that in 1889 it was cheaper for the farmers

To Burn Their Corn than it was to send it to market, a few hundred miles, and pay for hauling coal an equally short distance. This shut the miner out of employment, and he had to feed himself and dependant family on gas and north

wind.
"During the last 50 years the whole sys-"During the last 50 years the whole sysem of society has been changed, and the overnment must change with it to keep breast of the time. Otherwise there is reat danger that corporations will become popwerful and arrogant. The railroad uestion is a grave one, and the proposition nat confronts the people today is whether ney will control or be controlled by them. "I was told before I came ito New Hamphire that the railroads have control of both olitical parties and the Legislature and nat the people have no rights. I don't



CONGRESSMAN SIMPSON.

benefit from them. The same is true of water powers and all other property.

"I was in the South last winter and many of the colored men told me they were better off before the war than then. The trouble is they can't get the land. When they do, and they will through the Alliance movement, there will be no need of any force bill.

"You people of the East have sent much money to Kansas. The people are poor but honest. They cannot pay the large rate of interest, no business can stand it. Be patient; accept a reduced rate of interest, and they will settle in full. Today many Kansas farmers are homeless, because of exorbitant interest charges.

"We are contending for a principle, and now is the time to join us. We come in the interest of no corporation; our errand is from farmers of West and Northwest, and we invite farmers and wage earners of New Hampshire to come with us. The alliance has already accomplished many things for the benefit of the people of this country, and will many more. One thing it has done, and pretty effectually; closed the bloody chasm between the North and South; and we propose to fill it up, if it takes all the old politicians in the country to do it." (Great applause.)

At some later time Mr. Beaumont will Great applause.)
At some later time Mr. Beaumont will come to Concord to organize a branch of the alliance.

AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Simpson Repeats the Story of the Farmer's Alliance.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 26.—On the situation is unsound. Trade has been rather

self and dependant family on gas and north wind.

"During the last 50 years the whole system of society has been changed, and the government must change with it to keep great danger that corporations will be come too powerful and arrogant. The railroad question is a grave one, and the proposition that confronts the people today is whother.

"Twas told before I came to New Hampshire that the railroads have control of both political parties and the Legislature and that the people have no rights. I don't have been been so that the realized parties and the Legislature and that the people have no rights. I don't have been been so that there is something in the hands of the control the railroads than it is for the railroads to control the government. "For 15 years it was impossible to elect a governor in Kanasa unless he was sails according to the railroads wield great influence in this and other States." The Alliance believes it is better for the people on the control. This Mighty Empine of the Country. This Mighty Empine of the Country. This Mighty Empine of the Country. This Mighty Empine of the Country the railroad, than for it to control them, and to use it against their interest. If the people do not control the great corporations are not seen that and the states. The people do not get the people of the country to the people of the people of the people of the states are selected four men, those of their own kind, to represent them in the Legislature. "The persons, 7000 poor were buried in the poof the country to the people of the States were the people of the States and the proposal to the proposal to the people of the states are selected in the poof the country to the people of the States are selected to the proposal to the proposal to the people of the peopl

been making it worse and worse an of the time.

"If there is a good Republican protectionist here tonight, I desire to ask him the
question: that if a protective tariff is beneficial to the laboring man, why, why is it
that the highly protected countries of Italy,
of China, pay the lowest wages of any countries on earth? Is there not a Republican
here who will get up and argue this point?

"Now I don't want you to go away from
here and say that you could have answered
me if you had been a mind to. He is
another question: How is it that England,
free trade England,

Pays the Highest Wages have been held up by labor organizations, but this cannot always be. Slavery can exist in many guises. Its essence is that a man has to surrender the products of his labor for his living, and when he does that he is as much a slave as the black man of the South ever was. If persons or corporations want special privileges, make them pay for them by taxing them—tax back. If any man seeks to acquire large tracts of land

Tax Him to Infernally High that he will get somebody to occupy them. If railroads want to run tax them so infernally high that the people will derive some benefit from them. The same is true of water powers and all other property.

"I was in the South last winter and many of the colored men told me they were better."

"A million of men are tramping this country in Europe? Great Britain is today the dumping ground of all of the wealth of the world, and her capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and her capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and her capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and here capital is coming over here and buying up the railroads, and when he beat and buying up the railroads, and whe of any country in Europe? Great Britain

"What we want is a condition of things that will give to everybody an equal chance and the blessings and comforts of this life, a condition of things that will admit of the poor man wearing silk socks and white shirts if he wants." (Applause.)

BUSINESS OF A WEEK.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of the Past Seven Days in the Commercial World. NEW YORK, March 27.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Manchester, N. H., March 26.—On the same platform in Smyth's Hall from which Abraham Lincoln spoke in 1859, Hon. Jeromiah Simpson, "Sockless" Jerry, congressman-elect from the seventh Kansas district, tonight addressed a large and representative audience.

Mr. Simpson was greeted with applause and saud:

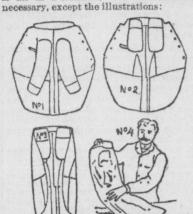
As a representative of the Farmers' Alliance, I am sent here to tell you something of the alliance movement. The alliance is another organization, however, in Nebraska and Minnesota, which is called the National Alliance and Industrial Union. There is another organization, however, in Nebraska and Minnesota, which is called the National Alliance, and which is made up of a number of industrial unions. In Illinois we have still another alliance organization and its members secured the election of a senator in the late memorable contest in that State. There is a movement now in the West to unite all of these alliance organization, and to include within the party to be created the Colored Alliance of the South which claims to possess 1,600,000 votes.

The Farmer's Alliance have been a little the balance of power in 12 Southern States and in three States of the Northwest. Out in Kansas the people have become a little tire of waiting for the old political parties to carry out needed reforms. We waited a long time for the Republicantion, but it paid no attention to cur petition. We grew tired and so took the matter into our own hands and said we would shave farmers for our representatives. By farmers I do not mean men who parade in the states of the Corn Leaf.

and who had the soil upon their hands. We elected five of them to Congress, 92 members of our House of Representatives. We could not get control of the Senate, as the members of the old Senate held over, one of them, however, on hearing the result of the election, showed the good sense to go and commit suicide, and we elected an alliance man in his place. We wish other members of the stream of the corn of the senate would show the same good that senate would sh

How to Fold a Coat.

How many people know how to fold coat? asks Clothier and Furnisher. Here i s all in a nutshell, with no explanation



He Makes You Nervous. [Pittsburg Post.]

Did you ever experience the sensation—not a pleasant one—of being thrown into a state of nervousness by the presence of some one? The person may be a stranger or an acquaintance, may be a good friend or an enemy. There seems to be something peculiar about such a one that makes him almost unbearable, at least at times.

Very likely he doesn't affect others as he affects you, and you may do your best to overcome what you feel to be merely your own weakness. But the effort is vain. He irritates you in some inexplicable way. The sensation is most emphatic, although the reason of it may be beyond your ability to discover. Did you ever experience the sensationdiscover.

These are a few of the symptoms of a com

These are a few of the symptoms of a common enough case, which you cannot fail to have diagnosed for yourself as often as you had the time or interest necessary, You do not need to see or hear your man. You can just feel his presence, and it will send your thoughts scurrying, no matter how well you had them in hand before.

The man who makes you nervous is a fixture in society as long as people are born with nerves, and as long as people are born with different dispositions. As long as poles of magnets attract and repel, so long will

Two Irishmen. with different dispositions. As long as poles of magnets attract and repel, so long will people have mysterious attachments and revulsions. Who can account for it? Shall we lay it at the door of magnetism, mersim or hypnotism, or shall we say simply imagination, or perhaps hysterics, Mr. Tim Healy is what his countrymen call a "blatherskite," says Truth. His fiery imprecations are exactly in line with the style of oratory that has done more than

are redundant and need not be preserved;" and it is not generally remembered that Julius Cæsar burned a larger library of 700, 000 volumes at Alexandria, known as the Brucian library, B. C. 48, nearly 700 years before the burning of the Serapæum library by Omar I.

At times of sack and pillage Jerusalem has been burned time and again, the most noted instance being at the siege by the Romans under Titus, during the year 70, when a faction called the Sicarii set the city on fire in many places, and eventually 1,100,000 of the inhabitants perished by fire and the sword.

At the sword of the preserved; dent," one of his friends, a young lawyer by the name of Earl, was afraid that Martin, crazed by liquor, might commit some rash act almost unconsciously.

Earle rushed round to the front of the house to warn the doorkeeper. When he reached the door Earle was out of breath and it was with great difficulty he could tell his story. He was in the midst of the explanation when the crash of the breaking glass was heard.

Kenney and Dubois, the men on duty, at once ran to the window, but before anything could be said Martin, who is a powerful man, struck Kenney a savage blow.

The first devasting fire in America was probably the one occurring at Boston, March 20, 1760, when 400 dwellings and stores were burned, causing a loss of £100,000. In the colony of Massachusetts Bay regulations in regard to construction of chimneys and thatched roofs were made as early as March 16, 1630, and various enactments were made at later dates. The ordinance at the town meeting of Boston, March 14, 1645, made provision that each householder should have ladders long enough to reach to the ridge of his house, and a pole "about 12 feet long, with a good large swab at the end of it," and various graded penalties were provided for those not conforming to the law.

Philadelphia has been remarkably free from conflagrations in comparison with other large cities. It does not appear to have been visited by a great fire until July 9, 1850, when a fire along the Delaware river front, at Vine st., extending over 18 acres, caused a loss of life estimated as high as 33, in addition to 120 wounded, and a pecuniary loss of \$1,500,000.

New York was visited by a severe conflagration in the southern part of the city on Dec. 16, 1835, which extended over an area of 40 acres, destroying 674 houses and causing a loss which has been estimated as high as \$30,000,000, on which there was only \$8,000,000 insurance—an amount which ruined several insurance companies. One of the first of the more recent conflagrations was the burning of Portland, Me., July 4, 1866. The fire was caused by a boy throwing a fire-cracker into a cooper's shop for the avowed purpose of scaring the workingh. In this respect the act was an unparalleled success, the damage being about \$10,000,000.

unparafieled success, the damage being about \$10,000,000. The Chicago fire, Oct. 9, 1871, was one of the largest in all history, devastating an area of 3½ square miles, and causing a loss of about \$190,000,000, on which insurance was paid to the amount of about \$100,000. Oct. Two hundred and fitty lives were reported lost in this fire.

Thirteen months later to a day, Boston was visited by a fire which extended over an area of 65 acres, burning the best mercantile buildings in the city, and causing a damage of \$75,000,000, on which there was an insurance of over \$65,000,000,000.

NUISANCES AT THE THEATRE. What a Quiet Man Notices When En-

joying a Performance. [Chicago Post.1 The Growler went to the theatre the other night, and of course he was obliged to run the gauntlet of the nuisances who frequent the playhouses. So far as he was able see, the scenery in the first act of the play consisted principally of ribbons, feathers, lace and felt. This scene was used until the last act, when the lady in front of him went out with her escort to catch a sub-urban train. Then he saw the stage. went out with her escort to catch a sub-urban train. Then he saw the stage.

Between every act two young men with cloven breaths walked all over the Growler's lower limbs, utterly effacing the carefully arranged creases in his trousers—the result of great labor and a hot flatiron. Then there was a little conversazione, as the society editor would call it, tendered to the audi-ence by the members of a theatre party during the progress of the play. The son-brette of this theatre party was a vivacious little thing, who talked louder than a tele-phone girl.

little thing, who talked louder than a telephone girl.

All this time a man immediately upon the Growler's flank was telling the friend with him what was coming next. He had seen the play before. And near by was an enthusiastic jay from the rural districts, who thought the play a gorgeous reality. When the bearded villain was confronted by the athletic hero, who shouted triumphantly, "At last, Geoffrey Taradum, I have met you face to face!" the jay would applaud until he raised large "Silver" Flint lumps on his hands.

These pleasing nuisances combined to make the Growler's evening a lively one,

make the Growler's evening a lively one, and he regretfully left the theatre to put himself into the hands of the street car nuisance. He will not meet his friends until he visits the theatre again.

fire and the sword.

Constantinople has, like all Oriental The officers then grappled with their pris-

Constantinople has, like all Oriental cities, suffered severely from fires, a large part of such losses being undoubtedly due to the fatalism of the Mahometans, who bow to their kismet. Said a sultan, "If it be the will of Allah that my favorite city burn, it is the will of Allah."

In Dillaway's quaint account of travels in the Levant in 1797, it is stated that the sultan is summoned three times to a fire in Constantinople, and, if the fire lasts an hour, he is obliged to attend in person, and bring mules laden with piasters for the firemen.

A great fire at Rome, 12 B. C., caused the Emperor Augustus to take measures for increasing the defence against fire, which had been hitherto in the hands of bodies of police, numbering 20 or 30, stationed in various portions of the city, and re-enforced hour, he is obliged to attend in person, and bring mules laden with piasters for the firemen.

A great fire at Rome, 12 B. C., caused the Emperor Augustus to take measures for increasing the defence against fire, which had been hitherto in the hands of bodies of police, numbering 20 or 30, stationed in various portions of the city, and re-enforced at times of fire by companies of volunteers. He appointed new officers with the rank of magistrates, who were entitled to wear magisterial robes. Each was attended by two lictors, and provided with a fire organization of 600 slaves.

It is probable that this was not entirely statisfactory in its operation, because six years later another fire caused him to undertake further reforms on a scale fully characteristic of him who "found the city built of brick and left it with palaces of marble." He increased the fire department to a scale commensurate with the needs of the city.

Seven thousand freemen were organized into seven battalions, and one battalion was quartered in every alternate ward of the city. These men made careful inspections of the kitchens, of the heating apparatus, and of the water supply in the houses, and every fire was the subject of judicial examination. The cost of the organization was maintained by a tax of 25 per cent. on the sale of slaves.

Two notable examples of contagions stonged by configurations are the hands tull in trying to overcome the prisoner, pulled one of the heavy curtain ropes from its place and with the orge and with the officers and left to the knots while Martin still vanily struggled with the officers, and all the testimony is to the effect that the President was the subject of with the officers and all the testimony is truggled with the officers, and all the testimony is truggled with the officers and all the testimony is truggled with the officers and all the testimony is truggled with the officers and all the testimony is truggled with the officers and all the testimony is truggled with the officers and all the testimony is

be an offer of \$100,000 for the temple by arties who desire to remove it to Chicago or exhibition at the World's fair. This fier is likely to be rejected, as many of the elegates have been instructed against it.

HARDSHIPS OF THE TARIFF.

Frover Cleveland Suggests Hard Work for Anti-Tariff Leagues. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.-Ex-Presi-

ent Cleveland has written a letter to the present at the league's annual meeting. r publication, but the closing paragraphs They are as follows: .

"You will not, I hope, think it amiss if I ggest the necessity of pushing with ore vigor than ever the doctrine of your anization. I believe that the theories and practices which tariff reform antagozes are responsible for many, if not all, the evils which afflict our people. If there is a scarcity of the circulating meum, is not the experiment worth trying as remedy of leaving the money in the hands the people, and for their use, hich is needlessly taken from them after the pretext of necessary taxation? If the farmer's lot is a hard one in his discourges struggle for patter rewards of his tail. ng struggle for better rewards of his toil,

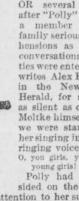
ang struggle for better rewards of his toil, ee the prices of his products to be impoved by a policy which hampers trade in s best markets, and invites the competing of dangerous rivals?

Whether other means of relief may appear necessary to relieve present hardships, believe the principle of tariff reform promise a most important aid in their satisfactors, and that the continued and earnest twocacy of this principle is essential to the thening of the burdens of our country-en.

Hoping that your organization may be e of great usefulness and encouragement, am, yours, very respectfully, "Grover Cleveland."

CAN PARROTS THINK?

A Well-Known Humorist Believes They Associate Ideas.



conversational abiliwrites Alex E. Sweet Herald, for she was as silent as old Gen. Moltke himself when we were startled by ringing voice: Polly had not resided on the Bowery

without paying attention to her surroundings. It seems this was the first line of a popular refrain. The proximity of a concert hall to the bird explains how the parrot nad come to acquire the words and music. Perhaps the most convincing proof that parrots have the ability to associate ideas is to be found in Polly's use of the word "goodby." When any member of the famy puts on a coat or a hat, Polly will invarible exclaim, "Goodby!" She infers that he person is actually going out, because she has heard that expression used when a the words "going out" in conversation im pels the parrot to say "Goodby!" When a person enters the room Polly calls out "Hello!" having heard the word frequently used under similar circumstances. Very rarely is "hello!" improperly substituted for "goodby!" This certainly shows a correct association of ideas, and is not what is generally understood as "parrot talk."

Among the traits of parrots may be mentioned "professional lealousy." Thinking I might have twice as much amusement if I had two parrots, I procured a second one. No two rival opera singers could have shown more animosity toward each other. Polly refused to converse as long as the other parrot was in the house, and I had to get rid of the other one, after which the gratified bird resumed her former loquacity.

KEEP HUSBANDS AT HOME By Making Its Interior Attractive.

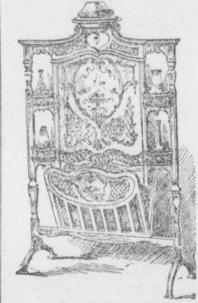
Decorations.

Suburban Cottages.

Our windows are undergoing a complete etamorphosis. Twenty years ago everything was white window shades; then we had a period of dark shades, deep greens and what folks termed refined colors, drabs and browns, says the Philadelphia Upholsterer. For five years past the fashion became a sort of "go-as-you-please" fashion, with a tendency, perhaps, among the better classes towards ecrus and natural holland tints. Now, lowever, for the first time, we are getting into fine designs in window shades, and the newest things from abroad are in brocade styles and damask figures. Some of the pat-terns are in pin cords and stripes with buds

and flowers interspersed.

Then, again, we have lace in combination with the window shade. In some cases the lace is arranged as a cross stripe and permits one to have a peep-hole in the shade when drawn down. We have seen these window shades, usually hollands, with a central section cut out in the form of a sphere or diamond, and a bit of Irish point ice inserted. Sometimes strips of lace and lland shade cloth alternate, although the most approved use of the combination is the application of the lace entirely at the



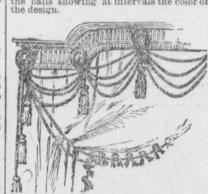
ties in Japanese goods. Sprigs and stalks of artificial Japanese flowers are shown in vivid Japanese colors—beautiful things—the

Weekly Review of Trade says: "If no news as concerns the condition of business at this season, the outlook is fairly satisfactory.

It is a season of transition and uncertainty, and every week that passes without distinctly untoward events brings closer the new and probably large crops of next summer, and lessens the chance that irreduced in the pague was stopped, and business.

The events of the past week have not been on the whole unfavorable. Some failures of local consequence have occurred, but nothing to indicate that the commercial is season, and there is rather more complaint of slow collections, but throughout the Northwest bad weather and the bad state of country roads supply an explanation.

Money is in fair and increasing supply, and, though still tight at Satt Lake and



corative conceits which are now to be

had.

We saw recently an ecru curtain, designed with a rope, straw-colored, the size of a clothes-line, caught against the curtain in many odd ways, with tassels of frayed out ends.

means of relief may aplieve present hardships, and of tariff reform promited in their satisfaccontinued and earnest notice is essential to the burdens of our country- ar organization may be less and encouragement, ar organization may be less and encouragement, ar organization may be less and encouragement. The part of the part o



Lion heads are being also offered in brass, with rings suspended from the jaws for the purpose of catching up the ends of curtains. This is not new, out it has heretofore been shown only in expensive metal work.

A novelty this season is a cretenne which does not exhibit any special features until held up to the light, when it shows brilliant colorings.

Invalid.

dant colorings.
Mirrors, with quaint old frames, are com-Latest Nevelties in Window and Wall ing into fashion again.

One of the latest things in screens is a gigantic web with a spider of proportionate valuable Points Given by Dr. Julia M.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

Adornments for City Houses and Horsemen May Decide on a Big Scheme Entortaining and Instructive Lecture -War Between Associations Brings Good to the Country at Large.

Never in the history of the trotting horse

fact that never was there so much change and rumor of change as now. On one hand extremely brilliant, while on the other the management of affairs is to be settled within a very short time.

There are two great powers of govern-

other that of the breeding farm. Neither at present is truly national in character, and it remains for the present year to bring them all under one head. There is no really good reason why a national board could not be formed to take charge of all branches of the business. The breeding farm is but the nursery for the track, which is really only the training school for the public sale

What are horses bred for?

Then were is there any line to be drawn n the interests of this horse of commerce

ciation And the Secessionists from that body, known as the American Association and operating in the West.

He expressed great satisfaction at the strong ground which Senator Harris of Tennessee had taken against the renomination of Cleveland.
"Such an expression from Senator Har-

"Such an expression from Senator Harris," he said, "means a great deal, for his long experience as a politician, and his great influence throughout the South, will have much weight with the Democrats.

"The next Democratic convention will certainly insert a free coinage plank in the platform, and permit of no doubtful declarations on that subject. The Democratic party will then nominate a man who will stand upon the platform.

"No man or party can be elected who opposes free coinage of silver."

"Do you think Mr. Cleveland will change his views after hearing the echoes from his recent anti-coinage letter?"

"Nc, sir: Mr. Cloveland is as stubborn as a mule. No one can change his opinion. I have the greatest respect for Cleveland personally, but it would be as difficult to carry Indiana on a platform opposed to free coinage of silver as it would be to carry Ohio on the nullification principles of Calhoun."

"Your expression—pardon me—is a little too severe." Said the photographe, "Your expression—pardon me—is a little too severe. "Relax the features a trifle. A little more, please. Wait a moment."

He came back, made a slight change in the adjustment of the head rest, then 'stood off and inspected the result.

"Now, then. Ready. Beg pardon—the expression is still a little too stern. Relax the features a trifle. A little more, please. Direct your gaze at the card on this upright post and wink as often as you feel like it. All ready. One moment again—pardon me—the expression is still a little too severe. Relax the features a trifle. A little more, please. Direct your gaze at the card on this upright post and wink as often as you feel like it. All ready. One moment again—pardon me—the expression is still a little too severe. Relax the features a trifle. A little more, please. Direct your gaze at the card on this upright post and wink as often as you feel like it. All ready. One moment again—pardon me—the expression is still a little too severe. Relax the features a trifle. A little more, please. Direct your gaze at

Editor—Grubber has been with us a dozen years or more, but I'm afraid we shall have to let him go.

Business manager—What's the matter with Grubber?

Editor—He has got to the limit of the property of the state of the limit of

Invalid.

Dutton of Boston.

for W. E. and I. U.

The pleasant hall of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union was comin America did the business look so pros-perous as at the present time. It is also a fortably filled yesterday afternoon with an audience of ladies, intent upon learning ow to make the bed and change the cloth-

ing of a helpless invalid.

This was the subject of the third, in the course of four lectures, which Dr. Julia M. Dutton of 250 Newbury st., chairment for the horse interests of America.

One is that governing the track and the other that of the horse interests of America. Sickness is a visitor liable to come unannounced at any time, and as it is by no means always possible to employ a trained nurse or nurses, such lectures as Dr. Dutton is now giving are invaluable to the home

demonstration lesson. Upon the platform stood a bed, dressed as for the sickroom, and upon it was a patient, presumably help lessly ill—in reality a pretty, fair-haired maiden, whom the audience was pleased to be reassured was in truth in excellent

that will determine where the work of the trotting organization begans or the breeder ends. Time will bring them all under one head, and the average mind can easily grasp the lines that are leading towards that much to be desired end.

The trotting interests are at present divided between the National Trotting Association.

First the feed.

First the Bed. It should be made with three cotton warmth. To prepare the bed in the first

Association and operating in the West
With an agreement between the two
to unite in punishing convicted
offenders, the interests of each were
so near that there was little or no friction,
but it was apparent to horsemen that some
day an aritagonism would be developed
which would result in the cessation of that
friendly intercourse, and war be the charted.

Stuch an occasion has refew, this some
day an aritagonism would be developed
which would result in the cessation of that
friendly intercourse, and war be the charted.

Stuch an occasion has refew, the content of the
American Association, whereby the Nelsons,
man and horse, expelled from the national
association, were to be received on the
tracks of the Western body, cannot be denied, and if Nelson places himself in the
position indicated there must be war between the two associations. It is a positive
fact the Western men nave decided to suspend that clause of their constitution reconizing expulsions of the national association
for 1891, for the purpose of allowing Nelson
to torto over their tracks. Should his owner
accept the apology for half reinstatement
he can trot horses but there and then
espouse the cause of the weaker body in
night that means death to it. Then, after
espouse the cause of the weaker body in
night that means death to it. Then, after
espouse the cause of the weaker body in
night that means death to it. Then, after
espouse the cause of the weaker body in
night that means death to it. Then, after
espouse the cause of the weaker body in
night that means death to it. Then, after
espouse the cause of the reference and the
espouse the cause of the reference and the
espouse the cause of the reference and the
espouse the apology for half reinstatement
he can trot horses but there and then
espouse the apology for half reinstatement
he can trot horses but there and then
espouse the cause of the weaker body in
night that means death to it. Then, after
espouse the cause of the weaker body in
night that means death to it. Then, after
espouse

y by allowing the static kinds of the part of the control of the colded and the static alized for so doing. I do not see how the national association can now afford to reinstate Notson. I claim that he never a should have been expelled, though by his solution in the static and the part of the folded raw sheet, pin the two corners and you have been expelled, though by his solution in the static and the part of the static and the part of the folded and one of least part of the fold to have the secessionists make it acry. We scared them into it."

We should have the secessionists make it acry. We scared them into it."

We should have the secessionists make it acry. We scared them into it. The same we will only be one association left. Anybody can see that the national association is the Therefore it it is to be a question of the survival of the fittest, can it be doubted that the West will one such each of the survival of the fittest, can it be doubted that the West will ose athered to the found. The states are the will refuse to so dangerously componies himself as to so out to the vest of the state of the st

[Chicago Tribune.]
Mrs. Chugwater, arrayed in her best gown, was sitting for her photograph "Your expression-pardon me- is a little

Ye Girl Who Sits on Her Foot.

"Did you ever see a girl sit on her foot?" asks an English writer. Did you ever see a Yes, but his Name isn't Grubber.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Editor—Grubber has been with us a dozen years or more, but I'm afraid we shall have to let him go.

Business manager—What's the matter with Grubber?

Editor—He has got to thinking we can't run this paper without him.

A Nightmare.

[Puek.]

Cholly Bullseye—Did you ever dream of me, Miss Ball?

Miss Minnie Ball—Yes; two nights running, and the third.

Cholly Bullseye—So delighted! And the third?

Miss Minnie Ball—I took an opiate,

Sight hat didn't sit on her foot? would seem to be a more sensible question says the Sunty to be a more sensible question says the Sunty service of the strying to think out her new spring wardrobe or make up her mind whether to say yes or no to the momentous question, she is sure to curl one leg around in a peculiar manner and sit down on one foot, making of the other a prop and a balance.

Sometimes the girl forgats herself and asses her foot as a cushion in public, tucking it up under her so quickly that no one is the wiser, unless, as she rises, the buttons of her shoes catch in some of the frills of her voluminous garments. Then there is a hitch.

Miss Minnie Ball—I took an opiate, girl that didn't sit on her foot? would seem



THE COSMIC BEAN:

Or, the Great Show in Kobol-Land, and What Came of It.

taken up their quarters in the oak grove near by, and who had not ventured among near by, and who had not ventured among the crowds at the races, although they had all seen the flower show, had watched with much interest the solitary boatman on the lake, and had been greatly concerned for his safety, when they found that the sirens were endeavoring to allure him to destruction. It had delighted them to see that the prince was aware of his danger, and that he prudently kept away from the rocks, but now that the sirens were taking an undue advantage of him the dryads grew very angry, and slipping gently between the trees they approached the shore. What Came of It.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.
Author of "Rudder Grange," "The Lady or the Tyger," and other stories.

CHAPTER IV.

PRINCE ATTO AND THE SIRENS.

As Prince Atto approached the rocks, the sirens, who had not seen a person upon the lake that day, everybody having gone to the show and the races, were greatly pleased and animated, and they sang more sweetly and touched their harps more melodiously, Atto, who had given up all hopes of finding a substitute, and expected every moment to hear the griffin rushing through the air in quest of him, thought he might as well enjoy himself while he had a chance, and rested on his cars as he listened to this charming music.

But this did not suit the sirens. They

they had all seen the flower show, had watched with much interest the solitary when they concerned for his safety, when they concerned for his safety, when they concerned for his safety, when that be siters were endeavoring to all ure him to destruction. It had delighted to all the birth the sirens were endeavoring to all ure him to destruction. It had delighted to an



but the sirens did not intend to let him off so easily. One of them leaned over the rocks and called to him.

"Fair prince," said she, "one moment stay,

rocks and called to him.

"Fair prince," said she, "one moment stay, we pray you. We have heard of your great learning and of your quick wit, and we had hoped, by our songs, to draw you near to us, It was dark when Prince Atto reached his hoped, by our songs, to draw you near to us, hoped, by our songs, to draw you near to us, so that we might put to you a question which has greatly puzzled us, and since we have first heard it has kept us awake night after night. We believe you to be the only one in all this region who can solve this one in all this region who can solve this problem for us, and we humbly pray you to listen to it and give us the answer."

This interested Prince Atto. He was

proud of his ability to work out problems, and was always willing to show it, so he stopped and then rowed a little nearer to

"What do you want to know?" he said, "Speak plainly and I can hear it at this dis-

"The puzzle we wish you to solve for us is this," said the siren who had before spoken: "I am composed of four parts, but represent 1551 separate portions. My first part is far greater than the other three, but my second is as good as any one. My first will go twice as far as my last, 20 times as far as my third, and yet my second can see farther than all the rest put together My third is the square root of double my first, plus my fourth. My whole is soft and gentle, and yet my second and third have only to change places and there is a false hood in my very centre."

Atto's eyes sparkled as he heard this puzzle.

"That is truly difficult," said he, but I think I can work it out for you," and so say ing, he drew in his oars, and took a piece of paper and a pencil from his pocket.

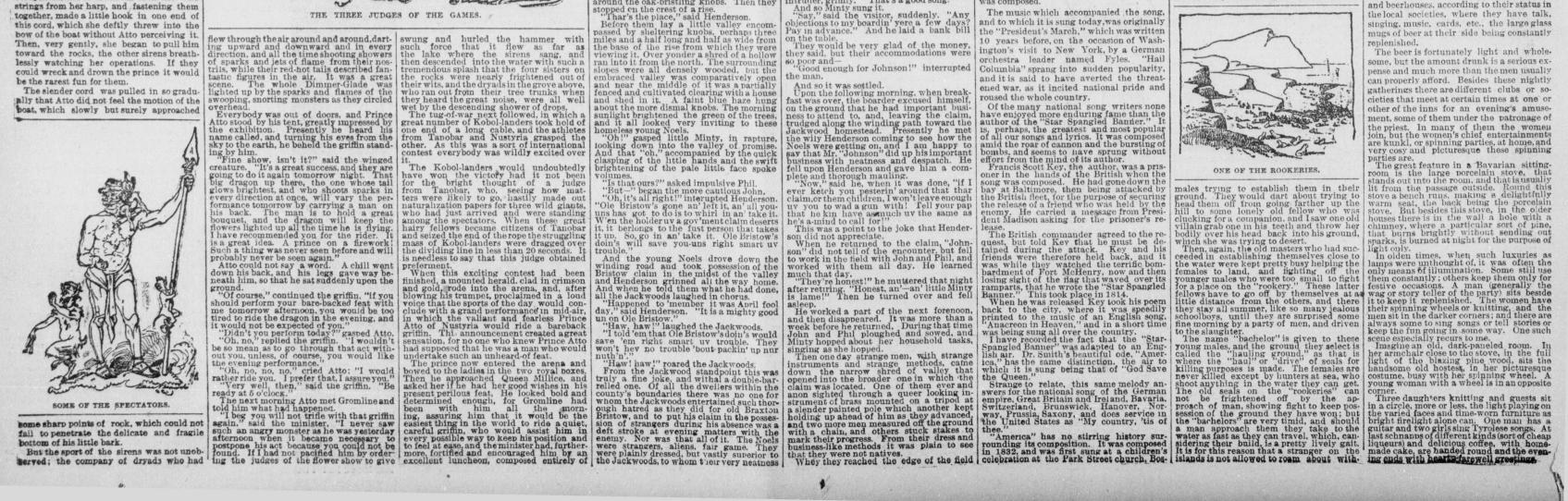
'Tell it to me again," he said to the siren

"and I will write it down, then in a few

minutes I will give you the answer."

The siren obeyed, and the prince went t work on the puzzle. He worked and worked and worked, but he found the problem a good deal harder than he had expected it to be, and the time passed rapidly, without his

As he sat completely absorbed in his occupation, one of the sirens took the wire strings from her harp, and fastening them together, made a little hook in one end of this cord, which she deftly threw into the



wanted him to come nearer, so that his boat might be wrecked upon the rocks. They sang the most delightful love songs, in which they called him by name, and tenderly reproached him for refusing them his delightful society.

But Atto smiled and shook his head. He had read about sirens and shipwrecked sailors, and he was not going to be caught in their trap.

After a time the fair singers perceived that their songs would never lure this wary youth upon the rocks, and their music ceased. The prince now began to row away, but the sirens did not music ceased. The prince now began to row away, but the sirens did not music ceased. The prince now began to row away, but the sirens did not music ceased. The prince now began to row away, but the sirens did not music ceased. The prince now began to row away, but the sirens did not music ceased. The prince now began to row away, but the sirens did not music ceased. The prince now began to row away, but the sirens did not might be wared the shore, "What is the meaning of all this?"

The sirens themselves scarcely knew what had happened, for every dryad was now box, in which Lista sat. She watched everything, and was generally more excited and clapped her hands louder to this watched everything, and was generally more excited and clapped her hands louder to the watched everything, and was generally more excited and clapped her hands louder to the watched everything, and was generally more excited and clapped her hands louder to the watched everything, and was generally more excited and clapped her hands louder to the watched everything, and was generally more excited and clapped her hands louder to the such that it his own box, in which Lista sat. She watched everything, and was generally more excited and clapped the han anybody else. The young King was determined that if he could help it Millies and the watched everything, and was generally more excited and clapped the han anybody else. The young King was determined that if he could help it Millies and the watched everything



ing companion, but the balance-wheel that had in a measure regulated his actions. And so it had come to pass that he had left

with what was left them do battle for for

The dusk of the swift-falling twilight had dimmed almost to darkness by the time he had leer to go to Arkansas, secure cheap lands, rich farming acres, and valuable nard-pine tracts, and thus—he had never explained it any more clearly—grow rich.

The young Noels did not realize or know of the obstacles in the way. And so they decided to go to Arkansas. Their inheritance of their father's sanguine disposition was tempered by something of their mother's cooler judgment, and they hoped and expected to gain a home and daily bread only by their own exertions, which they meant to make as sturdy and unremitting as possible. And thus they set out.

The journey was not an unpleasant one. They did not know exactly where they wanted to go, but kept moving in/one general direction, progressing by easy stages and camping by night, the whole seeming to little Minty like one long-continued picnic.

This it was that upon the morning of the Jack wood place.

There were yawning gaps in what had never been much more than an apology for a fence. The house would not have been and expected as a barn by many a fairly prosperous farmer in other localities. The chimney was re-enforced with a barrel. There was a wappy-sided ash hopper in what ought to have been the front yard. Half a dozen lank hounds crawled out from under the house, and after greeting the newcomers with drawling 'Ounks!' of lazy' looks good."

"Lame!" he growled, and bear hav homested waters and valuable of warkness by the time he had left the horse at the corner of the flame had left the horse at the corner of the laght the horse by the time he had left the horse at the corner of the laght the horse by that flimity that lith the manner of persons were these who had taken possession of his home.

Within the cabin the darkness had gimper was not the table and there was a little time of idleness till the coming of the boys, who were working as the light. Her same here as a bring the hading dewn the rough lame almost to darkness by the time he had left the horse at the c tune in another locality. One of John Noel's thousand-and-one plans for gaining

The Noels had inquired all along the way. The Noels had inquired all along the way, and had found that everybody "reckoned" there was government land over "thataway somewhurs," They must surely be nearing their destination. Did the Jackwoods know where lay the government land that was to be had for the taking?

"Hearn tell thar's some over yander somewhurs." returned Mr. Jackwood. "Hain't never be'n to see. What all hev you-uns got in that thar waggin? Might sorter strike a trade—"

Henderson's happy thought came to him. The others were mildly amazed at what he said, but they had learned to respect Henderson's acumen. He was so smart! Oh, Henderson was a deep one; they were all agreed upon that! He knew, he told the Noels, where there was something better than a bare claim—one that was partially under cultivation and had a house on it—and all to be had for the occupying.

"But—"

Somewhurs. Feturined Mr. Osacwood.

'Hain't never be'n to see. What all her you-uns got in that thar waggin? Might sorter strike a trade—"

Henderson's happy thought came to him. The others were mildly amazed at what he said, but they had learned to respect Henderson's acumen. He was so smart! Oh. Henderson was a deep one; they were all agreed upon that! He knew, he told the Noels, where there was something better than a bare claim—one that was partially under cultivation and had a house on itand and to be had for the occupying.

"Sut."

"But."

had in a measure regulated his actions. And so it had come to pass that he had left his children little but his blessing.

Yes, there was something besides the blessing and the team and wagon and scanty possessions with which the vehicle was now loaded—and that something was a mortgage on the home-place, already overdue when John Noel, the elder, died, leaving little which could be applied toward the satisfying of a clamorous creditor.

So the young Noels took council together, and decided to let their little home go, and with what was left them do battle for for-washing with himself hair aloud as he came. "Things," he muttered, chucklingly, "is gittin' to kind uv a focus, I'll—Zounds!" It was enough to make a man say "Zounds!" to look down upon his home and find that strangers had taken high-handed possession of it while he had been absent attending to his business. He saw a lad mounted on the roof of his shed whacking any way with a hammer, and out in the field another and larger lad turning over the soil with what he would have recognized as his own plough had he been nearer. Then, as he looked, out of the cabin came a little impy figure hopping down to the spring, and as he listened, he muttered, chucklingly, "is gittin' to kind uv a focus, I'll—Zounds!" It was enough to make a man say "Zounds!" to look down upon his home and find that strangers had taken high-handed possession of it while he had been absent attending to his business. He saw a lad mounted on the roof of his shed whacking any way with a hammer, and out in the field another and larger lad turning over the soil with what he would have recognized as his own plough had he been nearer. Then, as he looked, out of the cabin came. a song she was singing.
"Lame!" he growled, and began winding
wan the rough pathway toward the home-

out ceremony.
"Name's — Johnson's a good enough
name for anybody, hain't it?" he said abruptly.

John answered politely that Johnson was

presently.
And John answered politely, wondering at the same time at the grimness of the in-

truder.
"How'd you come to be on this claim?"

It seemed as if "Johnson" was, after all

gion suspected what he was at all this time."

"He is a sharp one!" agreed the other.

One day, after the new town had been born, the Jackwoods, root and branch, drove over and looked down from the crest of the knob at the unaccustomed activity below—looked on the busy scene and sighed. The joke had long ago lost its flavor, and they felt as if they somehow had been shamefully swindled.

It was upon the night following the first visit of the surveyors that Bristow explained it all to the Noel children, while they listened with wide eyes. When he had finished little Minty hopped to him, and there were tears of great happiness in and there were tears of great happiness in

and there were tears of great happiness in her eyes.

"Oh, why did you do this for us, Mr. Bris-tow?" she asked.

"Wal." he answered, almost as grimly as ever, "I hain't got no wife nor chick nor child, an' mebby I was gittin' lonesome, an' —an' I've been a savage plenty long enough! An'—Aurn!"



TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

composer of "Columbia," he was the author of many other things in prose and verse, but nothing has come down to our day with any

fame but his national song.
"Hail Columbia" was written in the summer of 1798, when we were having complications with France which threatened to end in war. Hopkinson had an actor friend named Fox who was to have a benefit at a theatre, and it was for him that the song was composed.

The music which accompanied the song. and to which it is sung today, was originally the "President's March," which was written





CLUBBING SEALS.

These oid bulls are very ugly, with their ungainly masses of fat over the neck and shoulders, and their rough, coarse hair, which completely hides the soft fur. But the females, or "cows," are graceful creatures, with their beautiful heads, shapely, lithesome bodies, and the grayish creamy tint to their coat, something the color of an Alderney cow. tint to their coat, something the color of an Alderney cow.

The finest things of all are the little "pups," which, when quite young, are black, and have heads not at all unlike Newfoundland puppies. They roll around in a happygo-lucky sort of way, apparently being crushed every minute by the grown ones, but are evidently well cared for by their mothers, as they seem to exist all right, and make themselves heard by their little bleating cries.

ing cries.

During all the time we were watching, new females were continually arriving, and it was very interesting to watch the old



never go to Otter island. The United States government has heretofore allowed the Alaska Commercial Company to kill 100,000 seals annually, and of this number St. Paul island has furnished 85,000, and St. George, 15,000.

The islands are almost continually enveloped during the summer in a dense fog, and when our vessel reached their vicinity a sharp lookout had to be kept to prevent accidents or passing them. Finally we got a glimpse of Otter island, fixed our position by it accurately, and shaping our course for

cand it we been as avage plenty long enough An'—Aurm!

An'—Aurm!

He cleared his throat with a great rasp.

"I—I—nuth'n, only I reckon I spiled the joke for them Jackwoods!"

Presently it was time for retiring.

"What shall I sing tonight, Mr. Bristow?"
little Minty asked, after John had read the accustomed chapter.

"Sing 'Sweet Hour o' Prayer,'" he answered. "That's a good song, an'—ansay, I kinder wisht you'd call me 'Uncle Bristow!"

OUR FOUR GREAT LYRICS.

Oddly Enough the Music of Only One Was Written by an American.

By T. C. HARBAUGH.

Oddly Enough the Music of Only One Was Written by an American.

The four great lyrics of our country are:

"Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "America."

The first named of the four was written by Timothy Dwight, who wrote other patriotic anthems, but "Columbia" is the only one by which he became famous.

Dwight was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale, He studied last the clubbers of the sears, and around the ship, gazing at us of the will great the southwestern end of St. Paul.

From the vessel we could see at least 100,000 seals on the "rookeries," draggring themselves clumsily up the steep hills over the rocks, or sporting gracefully in the water among the breakers, and many of them played around the ship, gazing at us with their great, beautiful eyes, evidently wondering by what right this strange ground.

Of course, everybody aboard ship was anxious to get ashore to have a closer view of the seals, so, as soon as possible, all who could be spared were in the boats pulling for the little landing place, which was undicated to us by the people on shore. They are very particular as to where boats land, for a time, the death of mought the wave from such the was midtended the accurately, and shaping our course for the bay at the southwestern end of St. Paul.

From the vessel we could see at least 100,000 seals on the "rockeries," draggring the weet all cast long the water among the breakers, and many of them played around the ship, gazing at us with t

from the result of old kills, they say it does not cause sickness.

In preparing the meat for the table one must be very careful to cut off every supicion of fat before cooking, for it is very strong and rancid; but when properly prepared and cooked with pork fat to moisten it, we found the meat very palatable.

The seals have been driven from place to place until they have made St. Paul and St. George islands their summer home and breeding place, and that they always return there every year by the same routes, through the Aleutian islands, everybody knows. The inhabitants of the islands even recognize the same animals, year after year, on the same rocks of the "rookeries" that they have occupied the previous years, but where they go to during the winter nobody knows. They go into the Pacific ocean, and that is as far as they have been traced until their return the following spring.

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(Copyright, 1891, by S. S. McClure.) BAVARIAN AMUSEMENTS.

Quaint Ways in Which the People Enjoy Themselves. [National Review.] As to amusement, you may trust a Bayarian not to be behind in that. The men meet almost nightly in the different inns and beerhouses, according to their status in the local societies, where they have talk, singing, music, cards, etc., the large glass

They laughed at what Henderson had done, and when they thought of what old Braxton Bristow would do they roared.

The Neels had driven up to the Jackwood homestead but a little while after sunrise that first of April morning—they had made an early start from the place where they had made an early start from the place where they had made an early start from the place where they had made an early start from the place where they had made an early start from the place where they had made an early start from the place where they had made and early start from the place where they had made and early start from the place where they had made and early start from the place where they had made and early start from the place where they had made and early start from the place where they had followed the Noels were all three busy and happy. The house was sufficiently and they were so anxious to be up and doing, were these young Noels.

There were only three of them, now that John Noel, the father, had been taken if the cemetery miles away—John, the 16-layer of the part of

at the window strode in uninvited.

"Howdy!" he saluted, grimly. "Supper looks good."

They took this broad hint, and invited him to share the meal, and he fell to with-

very good name, adding that Johnson was yas Noel. was Noel.
"Whur are you from?" Mr. "Johnson" asked suddenly. And then, after they had told him: "Whur's your pap?" Then, "Dead? Um!" when John had answered.
"Why did you come yere?" he demanded presently.

"How'd you come to be on this claim?"
was the next question.
John told him this adding the information that the former owner of the claim had abandoned it and that the Jackwoods had kindly directed them to it.
"The Jackwoods? Wur-r-r!" snorted Mr.
"Johnson."
"But for their kindness we would never have known of it," said John. "And—"
"Hull" snorted the intruder.
"And we—" began John.
"What kin you do, little woman?" the guest asked, interrupting John without ceremony, and turning to Minty.
"Oh, ever so much!" answered the child. Somehow she did not feel afraid of this surly old fellow. "I can cook and mend, and—"
It seemed as if "Johnson" was, after all.

THE GIRL HE LOVED;

The Romance of the Twelve Sisters. "WIDOWS INELIGIBLE."

By RICHARD RUSSELL.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Cyril Claridge in his 28th year was almost a fined man. To revive his sinking fortunes he resolved to solicit the good offices of his uncle. Rev. Sylvester Thornton. of Clinkton St. Michael's. On his way to the latter place Cyril had a strange companion in the railway carriage. This companion was supposed to be dead, and Cyril took from his pocket a roll of bank-notes. A day or two later the supposed dead man came to life, and efforts were at once exerted to apprehend the thief who had taken the money.

CHAPTER III.

The year was far advanced into August: the London season had been brilliant, one of the most brilliant on record; and now whole families were making their exodus from London, as if the metropolis were stricken with the plague.

Lady Adela Craithwaite was clever, ami,

tricken with the plague Lady Adela Craithwaite was clever, ami-

namely. 31 years. He was fair, good looking, deliberate, and blessed with a melodious voice.

Her classification resolved itself into the following heads:

1. The weak.
2. The foolish.
3. The victous.

3. The wise.

It seemed to Lady Adela that girls wasted the best years of their lives for a kind of ignis fatuus, a something so intangible that it eluded their grasp at last, namely, a husband. Even when attained by the fortunate few, the marriage state often proved a doubtful blessing, and many wives sighed for that which could never be again, namely, 31 years. He was fair, good looking, deliberate, and blessed with a melodious voice.

He, too, had formed some erroneous notions not quite favorable to the sisterhood; and was now, for all his nonchalance, surprised and astonished to behold two lovely women peering minutely around his church.

"We require 12 stitings in your church, was fair, good looking, deliberate, and blessed with a melodious voice.

He, too, had formed some erroneous notions not quite favorable to the sisterhood; and was now, for all his nonchalance, surprised and astonished to behold two lovely women peering minutely around his schurch.

"We require 12 stitings in your church, and they must not be divided," said the sweet voice of Sister Marjorie, "All our seats," remarked the vicar, "are free, but it is customary to apportion certain pews to our regular attendants."

"We hope to be very regular." said Sister Adela, similing.

"Certainly," added Sister Marjorie. "Meevously.

The vicar, in spite of his usual stoicism. Was impressionable, and he now blushed deeply. The battery of the sister's of the sister's of his usual stoicism. The following advertisement appeared in "The Times":

The ENEVIEVE SISTERHOOD, a society of Protestant ladies, unmarried. Prospectus and full particulars of the secretary, 319 Harley st., London, W.

The prospectus was as follows:

The Genevieve sisterhood, now in the process of Cormation, is an association of English unmarried the vicar. "There are two pews in the s

Committee.
Miss Leonora Galliers.
Lady Adeline Harville.

top of the town and into the interior of the stricken with the plague.

Lady Adela Craithwaite was clever, amibble, supremely beautiful, had a fortune of her own, was in her 26th year and still unmarried. So far Lady Adela's life was a failure.

Lady Adela was observant, and had fortuned some strong opinions on men and manners. She had more than once tried to classify the single young men of the day; by young men she meant those over 21 and under 31 years of age. Males under 21 she ponsidered boys; those over 31 she deemed lost members of society, and beneath confideration.

Her classification resolved itself into the fore she became Sister Adela, namely, 31 years. He was fair, good look-ning deliberate, and blessed with a melodious voice.

Warden unwittingly defeated his object in a moment.

Whows are ineligible.

Whows are ineligible.

The sisterhood to consist of not more than 20 in a moment.

A comfortable home, a freshold, will be purthased.

The sisters will take an active interest in the domestic work of the home.

The sisters will dress uniformly; two colors only, black and white, being allowed.

Warden unwittingly defeated his object in a moment.

"Would you object," asked Mr. Marlow of the sisters, "to the two news just in front of the lectern?"

"Then I can arrange for you to have those," aid Mr. Marlow.

The sisters will take an active interest in the domestic work of the home.

The sisters will dress uniformly; two colors only, black and white, being allowed.

The sisters will dress uniformly; two colors only, plack and white, being allowed.

Their time, beyond that devoted to household duties, will be devoted to intellectual amusements—music, vocal and instrumental, and reading aloud.
Three afternoons in each week will be set apart to visit the abject poor, and in alleviating their wants, both spiritual and temporal.

The sisters will attend Divine service on Sundays and once during the week days in a Protestant church.

Each lady on being chosen a sister will pay £2000 be the common fund of the sisterhood. No after payment will be called for, as none will be required. The home will be supported by the interest accruing from the money.

Any sister will be allowed to leave the sisterhood by giving three months' notice of her intention, but ton no consideration will any portion of her donation be returned.

President: Lady Adela Craithwaite.

denderate, and puffy to hurchwarden was too stout and puffy or render assistance, but the vicar politely offered his services.

"You may write down the dimensions on a piece of paper, if you like." said Lady Adela.

"And please write plainly," suggested Sister Marjorie. "My brother Bob is a curate, and his caligraphy is something shocking; regular hieroglyphics, you know, and he says bad writing is characteristic of the clergy."

"Where is Bob Carbery now?" asked Sister Adela, pausing between her measurements, and he is still a curate?"

"Oh, Bob's all right. He's at a little place"

"Oh, Bob's all right. He's at a little place"

ing? No; he did not know such a confirmed fool.

He would go to the club once more and try his luck at the tables. This little sum of money might mark the turning point of his life, and enable him to win back the many thousands that he had lost.

He would play warily, abstain from wine, keep his brain cool and never throw away a chance. He would rest satisfied with small winnings, leave off, always, with the first few hundreds that he won, and not tempt luck, as he had hitherto done, by going in for thousands and tens of thousands! He would repay Mr. Homing out of his first winnings.

There was a good angel whispering on one side and a devil on the other; which should he obey?

He was a week fool or he would not hesi-

he obey?
He was a weak fool, or he would not hesitate a moment. He again turned; again went up Endell st., and again did his courage fail.
He continued to walk to and fro up and

ble, but my feelings indicate quite another guide pest.

Just cast your optics over the enclosed prospectures. The Genevieve Sisterhood, forscoth! What is the meaning of it? Have you ever heard of it? The sisterhood comprises 12 of the most lovely creatures in existence. They have only been in their home, known by the appropriate name of "Sighthagales," for uweeks, and during that time my dreams, both day and night, have been entirely of fair women.

If you know anything of the sisterhood, their why and wherefore, pray enlighten the darkness of Yours faithfully.

Apoll-Burs Cushixo.

Cyril Claridge having read the letter, took the prospectus in his hand, and as his eyes ran over the laddes' names he groaned alond.

Cyril Claridge, having read the letter, took the prospectus in his hand, and as his eyes ran over the laddes' names he groaned alond.

Cyril Claridge, having read the letter, took the prospectus in his hand, and as his eyes ran over the laddes' names he groaned alond.

Cyril Claridge found an asylum in the home of weather home, known by the appropriate name of "Sighthagales," four weeks, and during that he had found his level a last; he was do wondered if it were possible to work his events.

Apoll-Burs Cushixo.

Cyril Claridge found an asylum in the home, known his head read now can do now cyril the test as the were an outcast indeed, and tacitily acknowledged that he had found his level at last; he was do wondered if it were possible to work his was proven to his power. Good God. How long with the work of the set of the wing in the week of the work of

sisterhood is this—that most men are blind fools and fully descrive the fate that overtakes them, the fate known as that of going to the dogs. I have gone to the dogs myself at express speel. Never allow my mane to pass your lips.

CTELL CLARDGE.

It is not often that a man regrets coming unexpectedly into a little fortune of five or six hundred pounds; but Cyril Claridge now wished that he had never seen those bank-notes. They were vertable millstones around his neck, a whole worl do leares on his back, which thrust and dragged him down to the very dirt.

Gambling hardens the mind and petrifies the heart of man; destroys the finer feelings of his nature; breeds selfishness, and smothers all scrupulous and sensitive considerations. But Cyril Claridge's visit to Clinkton St. Michael's had rewakened the better life within him, arousing the goodness which had become dormant.

He would rather be in London penniless and friendless than have those bank-notes in his possession; ne would rather work as a laborer for his daily bread than spend this il-gotten money. What a fool he had been the learned through the newspapers that Mr. Homing lived in Bloomsbury st. He would put all the notes into a large envelope, call at Mr. Homing's house and leave them there.

It was between and 10 c'clock one night. The leading bookmakers were furnished slowly up Bow st., and wended his way into part with the notes, so he retraced the aid of a gentleman had drawn them from had drawn them from his bank on the Monday after.

The woll had hency seen those bank-notes in the police with the numbers of the missing notes been known, that fact would have been made public through the perse; but to public papers. The police thought this wise.

Just a this time some steeplechases were on at Croydon. The bank-notes had been lead of a gentleman had drawn them from his bank on the Monday after.

The dad all the numbers of the missing notes been known, that fact would have been made public through the perse; but to public papers.

The woll arther wor

disguised, was standing near, his hawk eye took in the number at a glance, and the next moment those two men were in the clutches of the police.

All Mr. Homing's missing notes, with the exception of a few, amounting to about £50, were found upon these two men.

They had found the notes; such was their statement, and from that they never varied. Having found the notes, they considered the money their own, especially as none of the numbers had been advertised; and they deemed themselves very hardly dealt with because they were not allowed to follow their avocations, as betting men, in peace and quietude the same as other gentlemen.

They were remanded week after week, but their statement was always the same, namely, that they had picked up the notes in New Oxiord st.

Every inquiry was made by the police, and it was proved that neither of the men had travelled in the same train with Mr. Homing on that eventful Monday evening. Therefore the two "gentlemen," as they persisted in designating themselves, were liberated, and the recovered notes handed to their rightful owner, Mr. Homing.

This was welcome news to Cyril Claridge. Instead of being indebted nearly £600 to Mr. Homing Cyril now owed that gentleman £50 only. That sum he meant to repay some day, if he lived long enough.

time."
"Jim," said Mrs. Kreel, one evening, "you had better learn where this man's relations live, for he ain't going to live forever, I can ce walked to the top of the lane and ded their way towards Nightingale's. ough both sisters appeared somewhat a pleasant smile lingered round the lips

the locks, bolts and bars at Nightin-

er Alicia. s Adela and Marjorie turned, and in walked to the top of the

is quite contrary to the tenets of the rhood," remarked Sister Marjorie. clear dereliction of duty," added Sister

respised."
"But," said Sister Adela, firmly, "it is calulated to defeat the end we have in view;
hat each sister should devote her days to a
ife of celibacy."
"Our association is a silent protest to
nan." remarked Sister Marjorie, sentenlously. "If all women of our age holding
our own position in society would do as we
have done, man, blind, foolish, wilful, and
nonsiderate man would be severely punshed."

inconsiderate man would be severely punished."

"He would degenerate fearfully," said Sister Adela. "At present he is bad enough."

"After all," said Sister Marjorie, in low you fellow."

"After all," said Sister Marjorie, in low tones, as if afraid for even the night air to tones, as if afraid for even the night are to tones.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1891.

And when Jim came home that evening, when the common has a common hamaly most of the common hama

But folks like Mrs. Kreel and Jim trouble ster Alicia imagined she recognized ful sound of the voices, whereupon ame startled and frightened; there allay her fears, the curate pressed indignout the best plan for making both indignout within his own and drew her to be locks, bolts and bars at Nightinvere not strong enough to prevent vading its precincts; for the curate, sloquence, sympathy and dark flashs, had gained the ear of the beautier.

But folks like Mrs. Kreel and Jim trouble their heads but little with other people's devoted to indig out the best plan for making both indig out the best plan

"Mand nobody knows how soon the man may die."

Jim uttered an exclamation in the shape of one strong word, and pushed away his plate, containing a piece of steaming steak, for work was plentiful just then.

His mother's words must have upset him fearfully, or he would not have refused his food. It was the first time in Jim's life such a circumstance had happened; Mrs. Kreel had never known her worthless son behave like that before, and even she, who never evinced any pity for Jim, looking upon him as a block of granite, all rough edges, even she was now sorry that she had not kept her words unspoken until Jim's supper was over.

Jim left his food and went into the sick man's room. Cyril faintly smiled as his old rough friend pulled a chair alongside his bed.

"Mate." said Jim. "you haven't found much wrong about me, have you?"

"No., Jim." replied Cyril. "you are a real good fellow."

"Then, said Jim, "you look on me as a friend."

"Then, confound it," cried Jim, "treat me as a friend!"

"Then, confound it," cried Jim, "treat me as a friend!"

Cyril glanced wonderingly at Jim Kreel.

"If there's anything on your mind, you

assurance and nonchalance.
After that the sisters voted him heartless.
By what strange process of reasoning they
arrived at that judgment it is impossible for

core ensuring sufficient food for bodily suscended from one day to another.

"Consequently neither firs. Kreel nor Jim and ever sought to learn anything of Cyril's intecedents; but, said Mrs. Kreel, sagely, he man must have had friends at one time."

"Jim," said Mrs. Kreel, one evening, "you had better learn where this man's relations ive, for he ain't going to live forever, I can ee."

"You don't mean that, mother?" cried fim, huskily, for a choking sensation came no. Jim's massy throat.

"There's something on his mind that you't let him get weil." said Mrs. Kreel, and no let weil in the shape of one strong word, and pushed away his loate, containing a piece of steaming steak, for work was plentiful just then.

His mother's words must have upset him dearfully, or he would not have refused his out. It was the first time in Jim's life such a circumstance had happened; Mrs. Kreel and never known her worthless son behave a circumstance and happened; Mrs. Kreel and never known her worthless son behave a circumstance and happened; Mrs. Kreel and never known her worthless son behave a circumstance and happened; Mrs. Kreel and never known her worthless son behave a circumstance and happened; Mrs. Kreel and never known her worthless son behave and surken, and his forehead covered with sa block of granite, all rough edges, even.

Cyril Claridge had been dead to Sister Mey land that wo year had a dear friend might whom she had once known, but was now her would never be forgotten; they were cherished as women to the cain't going to live forever. I cherished as women to came from loving hands; but the man. Cril Claridge in the cars would never be fore and the personal charms were nil.

The burning words of love that he had succeeded so far that he dwelt whom he head to fore any women the word and surken and hapter of lovers and old letters that the lady to women he meant to throw his the flowers and old letters that the lady to women he had the personal charms were nil.

Now sister Alela and Margiorie found the vicar at th

lady's brother was a lawyer, also leader of the choir, and a very prominent supporter of the church of St. Chrysostom's.

In the opinion of Mr. Warley, Sr., Mr. Cushing was much too young for his daugh-ter; and in the opinion of Mr. Warley, Jr., Mr. Cushing did not care the least for his sister, it was only her money that he coveted.

This refusal on the part of the two law-yers, two great men in Whiffenham by vir-tres of their wealth made the curate upone This refusal on the part of the yers, two great men in Whiffenham by virtue of their wealth, made the curate unportular, and drove Selina Warley to desperition, for it made her so weary of the world that she decided to renounce a

Globe Pocket						(Calendar.		
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE		MARCH							
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"Reason cannot show itself more reason are above reasoning."-[Sir Philip Sidney.

THE LEGEND OF SIMPSON'S SOCKS. Sometimes a valuable bundle is done up in cheap paper and tied with a brown string. A schoolgirl's essay is frequently tied with a beautiful blue ribbon, while Longfellow wrote "Excelsior" with a lead rencil on the back of an old envelope. But men persist in judging other men by the way they look when they are done up towns having over 3000 people have gained. less. President HARRISON gave expression to this popular delusion when he said. "A

cheap coat makes a cheap man."

of the tendency of men to judge of the value of bundles by the manner in which they are | farms are being neglected and deserted. done up. Here is a man whom it was popularly rumored was tied up without some of package done up in a careless, unconven- gages during the past year, representing heaviest upon the poor and lightest upon tional way, and the world incontinently \$8,421,000 in amount. made a prodigious mistake. JERRY SIMPeasily understood, and bound to be heard. only slightly less than it is in Vermont and is another of these cases where, in the words If JERRY is done up with economical wrap- New Hampshire.

and carelessly wrapped up. But Uncle from. Sam, in all his many shopping tours, The grievances of the farmer are real

part before; Horace was another very good ing for. The farmers will get along much

ideas beneath a perfectly shocking hat. It is far from the intention of your Uncle DUDLEY to start a crusade against good clothes. All animated human statuary true, have been poorly dressed, and some of in The Weekly Globe. hem, on the contrary, dressed with exquisite taste and elaborateness. Washingron always dressed in the height of fashion. Webster's blue suit with brass buttons became an acknowledged model for succeeding generations of statesas well as he could handle the chief executive power of a nation, which was very

The conclusion of the whole matter is: 'You cannot tell the value of a bundle by the way it is wrapped up." Don't judge JERRY SIMPSON by his socks or lack of socks is the advice of your

UNCLE DUDLEY,

MR. BLAINE'S LATEST SCHEME. Mr. BLAINE is reported to be on the eve of extending the reciprocity idea into the domain of finance, with a view to establishing, through international agreement, a uniform intrinsic value for the silver dollar in all the states of this continent, and, ultimately, in all the great commercial nations

This plan, of course, could it be effected, would amount to monetizing silver in the countries which enter into it. It has been attempted many times, but the statesmen 4 COPIES FOR ONLY \$3 of Europe have never had the courage to take a step so fatal to the purposes of the single standard interests. Mr. BLAINE seems to think that could be consolidate his plan on this continent, with its growing commercial interests, the pressure might \$1 each (who will receive THE | become great enough to press the European statesmen into it.

> As a sort of political middle man in the role of compromiser in great national issues Mr. Blaine certainly cuts a very interesting figure. Whatever the suspicion of insincerity that may have come to attach to all he ndertakes, he is at least original—a most remarkable combination of brains and inoherency of purpose and motive. Acting better than he knows, he is a galling thorn in the side of his party, which dares neither to censure him severely nor to put him out while he is giving away the whole inwardness of the great schemes which tax the masses in commerce and in finance.

> man living is big enough to induce the great commercial nations of Europe to take a step which would end in the universal nonetization of silver. The powerful moneved interests which control values through nsisting on an exclusive gold standard and casting reproach upon silver at every opportunity, will permit no European statesman to hazard so vital a source of power and wealth. Mr. BLAINE probably understands this, but by holding out the prospect of accomplishing such a feat he gets an enornous political advertisement, which is prob-

> ably his chief aim in the matter. In this matter of silver, as in the tariff reciprocity business, it is amusing to see Mr. BLAINE conciliating the powers both of protectionism and of orthodox finance, through schemes, the logical outcome of which, if carried out, would be free trade and free money. South America has proved a bonanza for him as a lever by which to get a pry under the policies which his party regard as most vital. It is a man of no small genius who thus manages to figure as friend and traitor at the same time.

THE FARMERS' ISSUE NOT LOCAL.

The presence of Hon. JERRY SIMPSON in these parts for the purpose of enlisting the New England farmers in the movement which has assumed so powerful proportions in the West naturally calls attention to the general grievances of the farmer element.

It is generally supposed that the protestable than to cease reasoning on things that | tively little to stand upon in the more east- | not hold water when subjected to the test ern States. This is, however, a mistake, for ot reason. in Ohio, for instance, the discontent of the farmers is hardly less pronounced than in

Kansas and Nebraska. The late census reveals the fact that in fewer people than there were ten years ago. As has been shown in New Hampshire and human bundle within is considered worth- ships that the falling off is found. But they possess or consume. those townships in many cases are surrounded by busy industrial cities, which same sort, taxes the American peoplenaturally furnish the boon of a home mar. every man and woman of them, and every JERBY SIMPSON furnishes an illustration ket, yet, as we have pointed out in Massa- child who is old enough to buy anythingchusetts, farming does not pay and the in proportion to what they spend. This is a

seek to account for these indisputable facts to their means than the rich. A poor man the conventional strings used in making up by attributing them to the assumed draw- or poor woman usually spends the whole of the human bundle. A small local rumor ing away of farmers to the cheaper lands his or her income; but the rich man arose that he wore no socks. This rumor further West. But this could only affect usually spends only a part, and often spread from township to county, from the poorer farmers and would leave the a very small part of his income. county to State, from State to nation, and rest better off. Yet the census shows that Thus the taxes that are collected then was blazoned before the open-eyed among the middle-class farmers in Ohio through the custom house are the meanest wonder of the universe. Here was a human there has been an increase of 7450 mort. and most oppressive of all taxes, bearing

concluded that its contents were of little | Next to mortgages as an index of the they filch the earnings of the laborer, makvalue. But we have already discovered decline of farming is the matter of defining it harder for him to clothe and educate that the world, as it has frequently done quent taxes. In 1889 the delinquent taxes his children; they stint the food of the poor before, and as it will frequently do again, on Ohio farm lands had risen to \$3,138,004, sewing woman in her garret, and they or nearly 300 per cent., while the increase make children shiver in rags who otherson, with or without socks, is nobody's of delinquent taxes in villages and small wise might be warmly clad. It is these fool. He is coming to be considered as a towns was only 150 per cent. The Chicago people who really pay the tariff taxes, not voice for hitherto inarticulate millions, Tribune has been at the pains to sift the 'products' that McKinley says are who until now have been unable to ade- whole matter in detail, and the evidence is taxed. quately and coherently speak for them- overwhelming from every point of view selves. And he is a voice that is earnest, that the blight upon agriculture in Ohio is

with some of his predecessors, who used one class at the expense of another. It has to ride down the line upon richly-capar-spread the canker of mortgages over the have never yet been able to crack. was thought that the bundle was an in- only to be told that they had better go back tariffs. ferior thing, just because it was so poorly and take their chances where they came

seldom brought back a more valuable grievances, and they cry loudly to be re- use them. His statements cannot but have package than that. Some one once said dressed. As we have long maintained, the that THOMAS CARLYLE had the most un- first point of attack should be the tariff syskempt head of any man in England. tem, and it will be folly to break ranks now "Yes," replied a listener, "and the most to set up other issues, and try to build up other parties. That has been tried over and ABRAHAM LINCOLN was 3 very awk- over again in the last two decades, and it wardly-shaped bundle, and for a long time has failed. One great question at a time is many people thought his ideas were mis- all that any party can handle, and, thereits, simply because his clothes were. But fore, it will be the height of folly for the it was found out soon enough that his ideas | farmers to divide their strength by forming were cut by a much more skilful tailor than a new party at this time. The Democratic his coat. Horace Greekey used to button party is moving as fast as any party can the top button of his vest into the bottom safely move in their direction. And the buttonhole, and some of his enemies used broad principles of Democracy include all to say that he put on his pantaloons hind the good things that the farmers are strivpackage carelessly done up. Mr. William | faster if they remain allies of the Democracy M. EVARTS was another eminent New than they can possibly do if they divide Yorker who used to carry some admirable their strength by forming an impotent and ephemeral new party.

TO THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Full reports of the speeches of JERRY looks better when it is artistically draped, SIMPSON, congressman-elect from Kansas, and it is a quite pardonable weakness for a who is stumping New Hampshire and man or a woman to be solicitous about the Maine, to agitate the forming of lodges of frapery. Some of our foremost men, it is the Farmers' Alliance, will appear weekly

They begin this week with an important interview with Mr. Simpson, and his opening address at Manchester, N. H.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE welcomes Mr. SIMPson to New England, and will do all it can to strengthen his influence, because he is on men. President ARTHUR could tie a cravat the side of the people, and the people need just the help he is giving them.

WAR FIGURES AND THE NEW SOUTH.

With the death of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHN-STON, following close upon that of Gen. SHERMAN, the last great figure in the war for the preservation of the Union passes from the stage.

Gen. Johnston, educated and honored in the Union, true to the traditions of his secion, deemed it his duty to quit the Union in deference to his State. As ALEXANDER STEPHENS expressed it, after fighting secession up to the last moment, he believed that "his first duty was to his family, his second to his State, and his third to tho Union." In common with all the great Southern statesmen he believed that without chattel slavery the South could not hold its own with other sections of the country.

The utter groundlessness of this latter belief, which history has so surprisingly shown in the wonderful prosperity of the South since the war, staggered even JEF-FERSON DAVIS. In the singular course of events the very sections which SHERMAN'S operations converted into a desert have come to be the most promising ones of the South. When Gen. Johnston laid down his arms in despair how little did he think was the beginning of a regenerated South. It was probably the full appreciation of this now demonstrated fact that moved him to such sincere feelings of sympathy towards his lately deceased antagonist.

During the last year of the lives of these two great military captains the assessed valuations of property in the South increased \$270,000,000, and 104 new national stage? Reason says "perhaps," and hope still whisvaluations of property in the South inbanks were created, with a capital of pers "yes." \$10,523,793. The total value of foreign exports from Southern ports increased \$24.141.000, five times as great an increase as that shown by all other ports combined. he wore socks and store clothes. It also pension. I have not heard from the throws up the Atchison railroad slump at give me no satisfaction regarding same over \$400,000,000, were produced, of which 549,478 bales were consumed in Southern mills. These are but a few of the many account the many industries that are springing up on every hand, to accommodate which the railroads, pending the rapid building of new ones, are taxed to their

utmost capacity. Ater the war the South was frustrated and paralyzed with despair. To add to the desolation a horde of carpet-bag vultures descended upon the ruins to rob what there was left. Out of all this has sprung the regenerated and rejuvenated South of today. It is certainly a most impressive and suggestive picture to contemplate as the last great figures of the rebellion pass on.

TAXATION OF "PRODUCTS."

Major McKinley, in his speech at Worcester the other night, repeatedly referred to tariff taxation as a scheme of "taxing the products of other nations."

That is a very old and very clever subterfuge, and it has done its work in the past in giving popular strength to the ism which Major McKinley represents. But it has had its day. The people have got their eyes open, so that they see through the fallacy.

To "tax products" is a common expresing farmers are located chiefly in the far sion, and it is well enough as a colloquial West and that the movement has compara- phrase, but it involves a fallacy, and will

"Products" cannot be taxed. They are inanimate. They are anarchists. They recognize no law of Congress. They are wholly indifferent to the majesty of the 28 out of the 88 counties in Ohio there are | blue-coated custom-house inspector. But people can be taxed, and in every case where we talk about "taxing products" we Massachusetts, the loss is almost wholly in really mean taxing persons. Only persons the agricultural districts. Most of the respect the law; only persons can pay. To "tax products," as the phrase is, is simply in bundles. If the wrappings are coarse the It is in the distinctively agricultural town- to tax persons in proportion to the products The McKinley law, like all others of the

> most unjust basis of taxation, because the The protectionist organs will naturally poor must spend much more in proportion the wealthy. They invade every home;

> > EDITORIAL POINTS New Hampshire sticks to prohibition. It

of the ex-statesman from Kansas, "the pro-

his shoulder, he made a shabby contrast part and parcel of the policy which protects in Europe?" Why, indeed? It is a nut to ride down the line upon richly-capar-isoned chargers, resplendent in all the whole farming lands of the country. The things being equal, a country can pay gorgeous paraphernalia of war. At first it New England and Ohio farmers push West higher wages if its hands are not tied by

JERRY SIMPSON shows from the start in his New England tour that he is well armed with facts and figures, and knows how to a powerful influence among the farmers. Still the farmers should not forget that the easiest and quickest way out of their troubles in through Democracy.

There's a big spring boom in ballot reform. This is the sort of thing that gives one confidence that this country is all right and is not going to the demnition bowwows on account of political corruption.

"I have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when we no more need a Senate than does a wagon a fifth wheel.—[From JERRY SIMPSON'S speech at Manchester, N. H. Very good, Jerry; but as long as we must

have senators let's elect them by direct vote of the people! That will make them less Of the 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper pro-luced in the world annually, half of which s consumed in printing, 600,000,000 pounds are required for newspapers. Though the newspaper press can thus prove its title in pounds and ounces, these figures by no

means adequately express its power. JERRY SIMPSON's trip to the East follows very closely President Eliot's trip to the West. JERRY is one of those men who make the "uninformed public opinion" that President ELIOT worries so much about. But JEERY will probably not say give us in your columns reliable statistics in regard any more abourd things on his trip than the Harvard scholar did on bis.

LAWRENCE BARRETT'S life was insured for \$100,000. Posthumous wealth of this kind has many advantages, and bears evience of one's having been willing to live and sacrifice for others.

ale of postage stamps. Not at all a bad

the coasts of Great Britain, Germany and France is called the "barbaric age." These same nations now shell the villages of the To the Editor of The Globe: helpless natives of the South Pacific isles in the name of "civilization." It all depends upon whose tiger is loose.

"The first question which confronts a overnment," said McKinley at Worcester, "is, 'How shall the money be raised to meet the expenses of such government?".

If it is the kind of government the last Congress gave us, we frankly say we give it up.

JERRY SIMPSON says: "When a man gets p at 3 a.m. to water the cattle, and his life is a steady grind and struggle for existence, it is useless to talk to him of temperance and morality." There is a good deal of philosophy in this. You cannot develop the human animal rightly until you give obliged to pay rent any longer to a collector without him proper food, warmth and leisure, Moral lectures to tired men with empty stomachs do no good.

"If they have done nothing else," says McKinley, speaking of Reed's rulings, 'they have made the majority responsible o the people for the legislation it passes." And when Mr. McKINLEY (from the gallery) looks over the new Congress and sees 240 that the last dislocating stroke of SHERMAN | Democrats and only 89 Republicans, will he not wish his party hadn't taken quite so much responsibility?

> ROBERT INGERSOLL has been sometim lescribed as a man without any belief in God or the immortality of the soul, but his beautiful tribute to LAWRENCE BARRETT closes with these words:

Those are certainly not the words of an

tons, a gain of 395,000 tons over 1889. him, as if it was his fault that the stock Over 8,000,000 bales of cotton, worth went down to \$25 a share. We guess Jerry will survive these criticisms. Reports come from Delaware that the

mills. These are but a few of the many peach crop is not going to be a failure. As facts bearing upon the prosperity of the this is the first time within the memory of South since the war, and do not take into man that the crop has not been reported as ruined in advance, a poor yield may be expected. The crop goes by contraries.

Admiral GHERARDI has gotHayti to name a price for Mole St. Nicholas. It is as well not to be too hasty with the purchase. If we wait patiently St. Nicholas may drop his mole into Uncle Sam's Christmas stock

The New England Farmer (newspaper strongly opposes JERRY SIMPSON'S Work. Behold the reason, stated with uncommo frankness:

has been seen or heard of him at the office of the New England Farmer or Grange Homes. He does no ify himself with any one prominent in agricul

JERRY made a mistake. He should have made himself solid with the agricultura editor.

THE MORTGAGE.

He bought in 1665 a farm of stumps and stones, His name was God-Be Glorified, his surname it was

e put a mortgage on the farm, and then in co 'In twenty years I'll pay it up," said God-Be Glori

The mortgage had a hungry maw that swal corn and wheat; le toiled with patience night and day to let the monster eat; He slowly worked himself to death, and on the caln

They laid, beyond the monster's reach, good God-Be Glorified. And the farm with its incumbrances of mortgage stumps and stones, t fell to young Melchizedek Paul Adoniram Jones Melchizedek was a likely youth, a holy godly man And he vowed to raise that mortgage like a nobl

And he went forth every morning to the rugge and he dug, as dug before him, poor old God-Be He raised pumpkins and potatoes down the mo

ster's throat to pour; He gulped them down and smacked his jaws, as calmly asked for more.

le worked until his back was bent, until his hair on the hillside through a snowdrift they dug his grave one day! His first-born son, Eliphalet, had no time to wee

and brood, For the monster by his doorstep growled perpetua He fed him on his garden truck, he stuffed his rif and he fed him eggs and butter, but he would no go away; And Eliphalet he staggered with the burden, and

Then the farm it fell to Thomas, and from Thom fell to John.

Then from John to Eleazur, but the mortgage still \$3.80 for Then it fell to Ralph and Peter, Eli, Absalom and own through all the generations, but the mortgage

And slept with old Melchizedek and God-Be-Glo

About a score of years ago, the farm came down to And Jim called in the mortgagee and gave the farm There's no human heart so empty that it has no ray So Jim gave up the ancient farm and went to making

And thousands did his gruff commands, and lived

The Rarebit That is Welsh to the Editor of The Globe

Here is a receipe for Welsh rarebit: Grate thre ounces of dry cheese, mix it with the yolks of two eggs, put in four ounces of grated bread and three of outter. Beat the whole together in a mortar with a essert spoonful of made mustard, a little salt and me hot and slightly browned. Serve as hot as Give Them Cedar Twigs.

To the Editor of The Globe:
About that "wicked flea." When I was a girl and lived at home, 'way down in Maine, we used to

have fleas that would get into the house and were a

terrible annoyance. At such times we used twigs broken from the common cedar, what is called

here arbor vitæ, and we considered it the best

remedy to be found anywhere. I have seen it tried here in dog kennels and give good satisfaction.

Prison Statistics. To the Editor of The Globe: At a lecture recently the statement was made by the speaker that there are more American born than

Of the 30,546 white convicts registered in the various penitentiaries of the country 23,094 are among native born and 7667 foreign born. Of these native born prisoners 12,842 had both parents native, 6584 had both parents foreign born, 1747 had one parent native and one foreign born, 1747 had one parent alone in the growth along intelligent lines of our people, but it is also noticeably significant, marked in a degree, in the tremendous appreciation of reals of this commerce, or trade and of manipulation; it is not alone in the growth along intelligent lines of our people, but it is also noticeably significant, marked in a degree, in the tremendous appreciation of reals of this commerce, or trade and of manipulation; it is not alone in the growth along intelligent lines of our people, but it is also noticeably significant, marked in a degree, in the tremendous appreciation of reals. The English postal authorities have intro-duced nickel-in-the-slot machines for the sale of postage stamps. Not at all a bad the persons of the foreign born or of their immediate descendants considerably more material for our The time when the Northmen ravaged State prisons and pententiaries than the entire native population."—[ED.

> Some Look at It Through a Tumbler. J wants to know in your "People's Column" what the ring around the moon is. My dear friend, there is no ring around that satellite. We are look. picturesque in design, attractive exteriorly ing at the moon through a heavy, damp atmosphere, and for that reason we see a circular light. A condition of the atmosphere is a very good sign what the weather will be. Watch the street lights some original cost, it is fair to assume that the

In Great Luck. I moved into a house. I got the key from a person cannot collect any rent from said tenant. Am I

erty claims it?

paid him every month during the past two years, and I am informed by some of my brother tenants that he is only bluffing me?

Can he collect it when he did not let me the house and when he did not give me the key?

A. B. C.

If the party collecting has no right to collect I should not pay until I ascertained whom the place

He Can be Arrested.

My husband deserted me five years ago in Nova Scotia and went to Boston. Can I have him arrested in Boston for non-support? I have remained in Nova Scotia ever since and he has not given me a

He can be arrested here, but I think you must come here to attend to it.

Soldier's Discharge. About four years ago I gave my discharge from

A CONSTANT READER. Give your case to some other lawyer and I think he can find out where it is.

Must be a Farmers' Alliance Man. I labored for a man on a farm three years ago without making any agreement with him in relation to what wages I should receive. I have dunned him many times. Once told me he had no money. After laboring for him a year and 10 months, can I not get a just compensation from him? If so, how much per month? What course shall I pursue?

I. F. L. You can sue him for what your services were dominated the committee, and the conse

Owed for Goods.

If I owe a pedler a bill and he has no lease of goods, and I do not agree to give him any amount a week, and am willing to pay him as fast as I can, can he trustee my wages or take the goods? T. M.

He can sue you and trustee your pay, but if you have no lease I do not see that he can take goods Builds a Cellar.

I build a cellar for a party, and he refuses to pay me. Is the land good for pay? H. A. S. You can put on mechanics' lien within 30 days, or you can sue and attach if you did the work for the

If a man sells his farm and his wife buys it back nd gives the man a mortgage, can her husband buy

the mortgage and hold the same? Yes, he can, but cannot enforce it during her

Anonymous Letter Writer.

proved where it came from by their handwriting. Would an expert's proof on the writing be taken as evidence should the matter be taken to court? K. R. N.

You can have them arrested. Expert's testimony

A CHANCE TO BUY TEASPOONS That Look Like Silver, Will Last as Long

as Silver, and That Every One Will

By arrangement for a limited time THE WEEKLY GLOBE is enabled to offer subscribers only an opportunity to secure beautiful and durable teaspoons that cannot be distinguished from solid silver spoons ex- thrown upon the latter days of Gen. Grant

cept by an expert.

They are made by the Oneida Community of a composition metal that will take the at the time of the Grant & Ward place of silver largely in the manufacture failure Fred Grant said they hadn't of silver goods when its qualities become a dollar in the world, and he emsevere tests without discovery of their tion for a \$1200 clerkship. He said that

out of silver dollars. They are thin, with painting, they were so poor they square-tipped ends, and may be engraved with the initials of the owner. For a limited time these teaspoons will be make the place other than it was.

itials for \$2.30, and with three initials for \$2.25. Orders for a half-dozen are pre- & Ward, on which he drew tremendous ferred by the makers, as it gives them a wider field from which to gather public opinion.

Light Hearts and Plenty Money.

poon, and \$4.05 for three letters.

I have completed my first week with my Plater, and have \$24.25 clear money. I am He grew a fifty-millionnaire, a bloated, pampered harmed with the business. I bought my Plater from the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., for \$3, and feel confident if people knew how cheap they could get a all that a valuable package.

When Gen. Grant used to walk through the army dressed like an ordinary soldier, with the exception of the three stars on the wind a cheap string, he is for something more than a mere sectional protection of the three stars on the wind a cheap string, he is for something more than a mere sectional protection of the three stars on the wind depth and the boys have the law and the boys have the whiskey."

I hat Uncle Jerry Simpson stands for something more than a mere sectional protection of the whiskey."

I hat Uncle Jerry Simpson stands for something more than a mere sectional protection of the whiskey."

I hat Uncle Jerry Simpson stands for something more than a mere sectional protection of the whiskey."

I had the came home, bought back the farm, and the came home, bought back the farm, and the whiskey."

I had the came home, bought back the farm, and the would see many more happy homes. It is surprising the amount of table, we would see many more happy homes. It is surprising the amount of table, we would see many more happy in the whiskey."

New York papers are advocating the necessity of that city adopting what Boston has already done, the police matron system.

The situation is not local, but general. It is HOWARD'S LETTER.

Musings for the Morning of Easter Sunday.

Kindly Thoughts for Sherman, Grant, Barrett and Other Fallen Stars.

The Year 1891 Has Broken the Record for Bitterness.

NEW YORK, March 28 .- It is a strange co cidence that on this bright and beautiful Easter morning, when the entire Christian some pepper. Toast some slices of bread, cut off the outside crust, cut in shapes and spread the paste thick upon them, put them in the oven, let them be-of the anniversary of the resurrection of our Lord, that so many parts of the same world are mourning their distinguished

> 1891 has broken the record, Its storms have been mighty, its winds fierce, its blasts biting, its death roll long and significant. Aside from an unusual mortality in private life, it is interesting to note that there has been no year since the war in which so many bright stars have fallen from the public galaxy. It is a com mon remark here, and doubtless elsewhere that one can scarcely read a paper without finding in it a record of the death of a friend or an acquaintance, and attached to this are sundry thoughts. This is an age of progress

It is not alone seen in the marvellous uprisings of villages, towns and cities in the wonderful West; it is not alone seen in the great aggregations of wealth which makes the names of some of our great financial factors monumental in the realm of commerce dow upon A Historic Spot.

the corner of 5th av. and 21st st. Immediately opposite it is the old-fashioned home. recently enlarged, of the Union Club, and on the corner opposite the club is the quiet and respectable looking home of the Lotus Club. On the corner to which I refer has stood for two generations a church edifice and humble in its interior, notable for gatherings of good and worthy people. Without entire plot and building, when the church was organized, cost \$100,000, an outside estimate, I should say, yet it was sold less than a week ago for \$480,000 cash, and before the echoes that started with the fall of that had nothing to do with the estate. Another person collected the rent from me, and he had no authority to do so, as there is no heir to the estate. vibrate, a wooden fence enclosed the struc-There are two or three tenants who have not paid rent during the past three years. One of these tenants got possession from a lawyer, and said lawyer was taken from it, destruction and desolawas taken from it, destruction and desolation marking that place hallowed by sacred memories and honored for good deeds done Would it be advisable for me to pay rates and by its people. Four hundred and eighty taxes on my house and put the remainder of my rent in the bank until such time as the heir of the proper cause the building is "torn down," and its elements dissipated throughout the stone I owe two months' rent. Can he collect it, as I | yards of the city. Think of it! Four hun dred and eighty thousand dollars? Why, a majority of the readers of THE WEEKLY GLOBE can well remember the days when a man who had \$50,000 well invested over and above his debts was rich.

How is it Today?

And why are estimates so different now from what they were in the long ago? rapidly are into the very, very rich and the poor with a sub-stratum of poverty indescribable, it is of interest for us to know how best we can preserve the memory of the good and the great. Several incidents in this line have attracted the attention of the public this week now closing. First, utterly despairing of raising money to any signifi-The Manchester Mirror says JERRY SIMPson was a disappointment up there because
he were socks and store clothes. It also
he were socks and store clothes. It also
pension. I have not heard from them and he will
Legislature of the State of New York with a petition that for years to come the interest accruing upon a recently refunded sum of about two millions and a half be appropri ated toward the building fund of the Grant

It is a terrible condition, but it must be When it was first determined to raise a million dollars for the monument to the memory of the great, the gallant, the allconquering soldier, people looked askant They were amazed at the audacity of the real estate speculators of the city of New York, who either in person or by proxy quence was that after a very few good-sized

subscriptions the matter dwindled down, until today, years and years After the Sacred Dust Was Entombed there is less than \$150,000 in the treasury, and of that several thousand dollars came from accrued interest. It is now shown that no much greater sum can be raised, even through the instrumentality of fairs and bazaars and premiums and paid solicitors, so the committee go to the Legislature and ask the interest on a sum refunded by the general government to the State of New York. It is an outrage to the memory of Grant. With \$150,000 a monument, if it were but a single shaft properly placed, could be erected which would be far more in harmony with the simple tastes of the great soldier than an ornate elaboration costing hundreds of thousands obtained in

this byway manner. Look at Sherman's. Sherman was a great general. He was a friend of Grant, and to him doubtless students in future generations will ascribe qualities most heroic. He died a short time Will you please inform me what can be done with a person sending filthy letters through the mail to me? They have only signed Friend, but I have sufficient to built him a monument worthy of his name and his fame. The sum set was \$50,000. In less than two weeks the entire sum was raised, one-third as much as was gotten together by scrapings in all these years since the death of his great leader, and you will see that the \$50,000 monument to Sherman will tower heaven ward years before the first stone is laid in honor of the memory of his chief.

Is that right? Is there not a lesson in it? Will the real estate speculators of this great, yet little, this metropolitan, yet provincial, city learn the lesson taught them by public contempt and by public ignoring of them and their schemes?

The Side Lights

They are subjected to the most phasized his assertion by making applicathey might be permitted through the kind-The spoons represent the plain silver tea- ness of friends to occupy the old house, but spoons that in the good old days were made that, although it needed furnishing and pets or to do anything whatever to old to subscribers of THE WEEKLY GLOBE | never took any stock in Fred Grant-in anyat \$3.30 per dozen (plain) by registered mail, thing he said, much less in anything he initials of two letters on each did-for, so far as 1 knew, judging from unimpeached testimony brought out at A half-dozen plain will be sent by registher time, all he ever did was to tered mail for \$1.80, with one or two inobtain money to be invested with Grant profits, and when the evil days came turned against the men who had befriended him. Address The Weekly Globe,
Mass.

However, day before yesterday, there was made public a correspondence between Mrs.
Grant and Mr. Rockefeller, by which it was shown that years ago Mrs. Grant, desiring to invest a surplus of \$55,000, sent to an esteemed friend of her husband, Mr. Wallace, whose clean-cut profile is seen every opera night in his box in the Metropolitan and asked him to put that little sum into Standard Oil certificates. Mr. Wallace was out of Standard Oil about that time, and in very hot water in a concern known as the Steam Heating Company, so he advised Mrs. Grant to put her money in that, her son Fred being treasurer of the organization. Anxious, as she said, for dividends,

she did so. Years passed without the dividends making their appearance, so,

Ignoring Mr. Wallace. she wrote to Mr. Rockefeller and asked that the steam heating certificates be changed for those of the Standard Oil. This led up to an uncovering of the financial status, showing that there was plenty of noney and had been for years, much of which came from the sale of "Grant's Memoirs," there always having been, the public will be glad to know, quite enough to support not only the good old general's faithful wife and widow, but several dependencies, concerning whom it will be renembered Bishop Newman said at Mt. McGregor there were "eight families to be supported." One of the onally was not entitled, the duties of

strongest arguments used to secure the appointment of Fred Grant as a minister abroad, a distinction to which he which he personally could not fairly be expected to know anything about, was, first, that he was a son of Gen. Grant, which was all very well so far as it went, and, second, that he was poor and hadn't a dollar on which to live and that his father had left nothing. Whether these frequently recurring incidents have had anything to do with the public disinclination to subscribe further to a monument in honor of Grant am not quite prepared to determine so far as my own judgment is concerned, but, as Webster said of Massachusetts, "there they stand; look at them."

olics and Protestants both, to argue first that Sherman was a Catholic, and second that he was a Protestant. Bless my heart, what earthly difference does it make to anybody out the man himself?

Just so with Lawrence Barrett. Father Sherman again came to the front and personally went to Archbishop Corrigan and asked permission to give Barrett extreme unction, which permiss granted.

That this should have stirred up a bitter feeling and extended correspondence in the New York papers, should have been expected, and has followed as a matter of Now it seems to me that all this is sus-

eptible of a sensible explanation. Barrett was ambitious. He knew the way for him to get on in life one knows what a solid gold or a solid silver case was to make friends for influence. He is, and The Weekly Globe assures its readers always did so, as was shown very interestingly and freshly in The Globe a few days | driving the old-fashioned "solid" cases out of the since, he was an early volunteer during the | market. A gold-filled case is made by rolling two war, and went to the front as captain of the plates of solid gold upon a plate of fine composi-New Bedford Tabor Guards with the gal-tion metal. A nickel-silver case is made of a lant 28th of Massachusetts, remaining until composition of nickel and other metals, and it is he had been baptized with fire, and long a solid, not a plated case. nough to show that he had the true metal

in his composition.

It seems to me that discussions of that sort, and they are becoming very bitter over both Sherman and Barrett, are distasteful, and it would be much wiser for the friends, whether they are Protestant or Catholic, to shut up, to hold their tongues, to mind their own business, to leave the dead with their God and their own conscience.

HOWARD. n his composition.

WALL PAPER GIVEN AWAY. The Globe Protects Its Subscribers from

Another Trust, and Helps Them to Beautify Their Homes. It is not necessary to buy costly stuffs with laboriously worked designs, or to fresco, or to paint the bare walls of a room in order to Progress is the answer. Progress which make them pleasing to yourself and your friends. Art has expended so much thought finitely more to the many. Dividing as we and skill upon wall paper, and secured such make them pleasing to yourself and your rich effects, that you can cover bare walls with paper and make them vie with the most expensively decorated ones of your In 14k gold filled 20-year case en-

And you can buy wall paper of The Globe

select a desirable pattern, and order from safety pinion, Breguet hair spring, hardened and the pattern, without the trouble and expense of a journey out of town. These wall papers are put up in three oundles only, and include enough yards to

or windows in it, and there will be no deviation from the following sizes: No. 1 contains enough paper to furnish a room 11x9x8, or 320 square feet in all.

paper a room that does not have any doors

This is the ordinary small room. No. 2 will paper a medium-sized room of

14x11x9, or 450 square feet. No. 3 will paper a large room of 18x14x9, r 576 square feet. Prices are as follows:

Lot No. 1, \$1.75. Lot No. 2, \$2.25. Lot No. 3, \$2.75. These prices include a border nine inches deep. The paper will be sent by express. the charge to be paid by the purchaser, but orders of \$25 and unward will be sent free to any railway station in the United States. By getting up a club to buy wall paper you

can take advantage of this and save express charges. With each order will be sent complete and explicit instructions, enabling any one to prepare the wall, make the paste and hang the paper as well as any workman

No orders will be received unless the subscriber has sent for samples and selected a pattern, or patterns. To receive samples. every subscriber must send 5 cents to prepay

can do it.

postage on samples. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston,

ENGLISH COINAGE. Interesting Facts About Hard Money of

the Past and Present. [Age of Steel.] When England was being made into nce-meat and blocks of real estate by the saxons and Danes, silver and brass were in an attachment for a charm, and is a very show? quently installed the aristocratic metal and with pendant in the shape of an open fan. Sent

use as currency, but the Normans subsequently installed the aristocratic metal and left the democratic brass to take care of itself. Gold was first coined by Henry III, and copper made into British coin in 1572. Tin was used for coinage in 1680, and the national farthing was made of this Cambrian product, with a stud of copper set in the centre. In 1690 and 1691 tin half-pence were issued in considerable quantities. The only pure gold coins issued in English history were those of Henry III.

In the reign of Edward I, the pound in tale of silver coins was equal to the pound in tale was divided into 20 shillings, the shillings into 12 pence, and each penny-piece weighed a pennyweight, or 24 grains. Before the mintage of gold coins in England, the byzant, valued at 10 shillings, was imported from Constantinople, and florences, of the same value, from Florence. Edward III. subsequently minted the noble, Edward IV, the rial. Henry VII, the double rial, James I, the laurel and Charles II. revived the old laurel coin under the name of the guinea. This guinea in the reign of Queen Anne, originally issued as a 20-shilling piece, rose in value to 30 shillings, and was acrobatic in values till Sir Isaac Newton secured authority ordering the guinea to pass for 21 shillings sterling. The present English sovereign was issued in 1817, and weighed twenty twenty-first parts of a guinea. The present standard of fineness for silver coin is 11 ounces two pennyweight silver and 18 pennyweight alloy.

Bronze coins were introduced in 1860, reby the fiat of Charles II., and afterward made by James II. from old guns, copper vessels, pewter pots and a general assemblage of comparatively worthless metal.

Syrup of Figs, produced from the laxative and nutritiou juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling cold and headaches, and curing habitual BUY

Waltham or Elgin WATCHES

The Globe AND SAVE MONEY.

Everybody knows that the watch movements made at Waltham, Mass., and Elgin, Ill., are the Now, as to Sherman.

The alacrity with which his old friends and the general public sprang to subscribe freely, liberally, to a fund ample enough to secure a monument big enough for any soldier or any statesman, is a most gratifying testimonial, and must cheer the hearts of his afflicted family.

I have viewed with some surprise the per-

Over one-half of the people of the United States must buy by mail, or wait for weeks and months before they can get to a storekeeper. Not one-quarter are within reach of a store where they can make any selection, and the chances are that they do not know where to send for what they want with any certainty that they will be hon-

The WEEKLY GLOBE believes that it is doing

a public service when it offers genuine Waltham and Elgin watches to its subscribers at prices which put accurate timekeepers within the reach The WEEKLY GLOBE can furnish any style of watch made at Waltham or Elgin, but from the many different styles it has selected a few which represent exceptional value for the money invested. There are half a dozen great case ompanies in the country that make solid gold, gold-filled, silver and nickel-silver cases. Every that the gold-filled and nickel-silver cases are fast

We now come to our offers. All our watches

are stem-winding and setting. OFFER NO. I. A seven jewelled Waltham or Elgin movement of the latest pattern, patent pinion, compensation balance and hardened hair spring, cased as fol-

lows!

Open face. Hunting. n gold filled 15-year case, engraved12.95 \$16.50 n 14k, 20-year case In solid 14k gold case, 14 dwt.... In solid coin silver (3 oz.) case...12.70

OFFER NO. 2.

A full (15) jewelled Waltham or Elgin nickel

movement, patent regulator, compensation ance, safety pinion, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, 4 pairs jewels in settings, cased as follows: In gold filled 15-year case, en-

In solid 14k gold case, 40 dwt.... In solid coin silver (3 oz.) case....17.40 OFFER NO. 3. A full (15) jewelled movement, from one of the great factories at Waltham or Elgin, adjusted at the factory to heat, cold and posi-You can receive samples from which to tion, full nickel compensation balance, patent

> tempered in form. Upon this movement time and money have been literally squandered to bring it perfection. This movement comes cased as follows: Open face, Hunting,

n gold filled 20-year case....... 23.50 n gold filled 20-year case, engraved 25.90 n solid 14k. gold case, 40 dwt.... n solid coin silver (3-oz.) case.... 20.90 LADIES' WATCHES.

Offer No. 4. A handsome movement, ladies' size, 7 jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, from one of the great factories at Waltham or Elgin, cased

Offer No. 5. Al magnificent 13-jewelled movement (3 prs.

gold-filled 15-year case, engraved

graved..... The demand for watch chains has made it easier to supply than to refuse it. After the examina-tion of a large number of styles and qualities the following chains have been selected: They are all of gennine rolled gold, and they are made by rolling solid plates of gold around a piece of wire, which is then drawn out to the size wanted for the chain. The genuine rolled plate wears for years, but the market is flooded with cheap imitations in electroplate and fire wilt that must be

No. 1 is a men's chain, with twisted open links, known as a "trace chain." It has a beautiful bar and an attachment for a charm, sent by mail for No. 2 is a men's chain with links twisted closely together, known as a 'curb chain." It also has

No. 3 is a ladies' fob-chain, with close links and pendant in the shape of a berry made of gold beads. Sent by mail for \$1.95.

No. 4 is like No. 3, with pendant in the shape of a cube made of golden lace work. Sent by mail for \$1.85. No. 5 is a ladies' fob-chain made of woven wire.

by mail for \$2.35. POINTS TO REMEMBER. (1) In ordering, give number of offer

also state price. Order chains on a separateslip. (2) This offer is open only to subscribers. Any subscriber to THE WEEKLY GLOBE may buy all the watches he wishes for himself or his friends.

and state whether you wish open-face or hunting case, men's or ladies' size;

(3) No subscription is included in the (4) Every watch sent out will be in perfect order. If it is damaged in the mails, send it back within 24 hours

and it will be repaired free of charge.

(5) It will take from 3 to 10 days to

(6) Every Watch and Chain delivered at your Post Office free on receipt of price. Send all orders to

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

in settings), with compensation balance and all other improvements, cased as follows:

solid gold, 14k., 171/2 to 19 dwt. case, en-

NEWS OF THE WEEK

La Grippe Virulent in Chicago and Pittsburg.

Trade Reports-The New Orleans Lynching-Howard on Gen. Johnston.

Labor Troubles-Notes of Interest From All Quarters.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 18.-There have been 1081 deaths in Chicago during the past seven days, with 161 as today's record. Never before in the history of the city has the mortality been so appalling. The grip, which is daily growing more virulent, is re-

sponsible for the great increase.

Over 500 persons have been swept away by the scourge since Monday. The hospitals are filled to the doors, and the undertakers are worked out preparing bodies for burial. In Calvary alone 200 corpses await

Vital Statistician Tomlinson estimates that 200,000 persons are down with the conveyed to prison. grip in this city. He ascribes the terrible mortality to the weather, which continues BODY OF C. G. DAVIS FOUND.

ie.

The number of deaths since the 1st of larch, compared with the number for a prespending period in 1890, illustrates are present condition of things very clearly. The table is made up by weeks:

First Second Third Fourth week, week, week, week, week, week, week.

Pittsburg is being operated by but half the usual corps of girls.

In the public schools, 25 out of every 100 pupils are on the sick list, and also many of the teachers.

At the Home for Aged Men and Women in Wilkinsburg, 45 cases are reported, and three deaths have occurred.

New York and Brooklyn. New York, March 26 .- At the present time la grippe victims are to be numbered by thousands in New York and Brooklyn, and the mortality of the present month, due record of any previous March. The sick list the big mercantile houses, the surface and L roads and other corporations employing large numbers of men, report that from 10 to 20 per cent. of their employes are on the Brooklyn hospitals are full of pueumonia

CHICAGO, March 27. - Dr. William D.

crobes, if any existed.

Four days ago it occurred to him that he might trap some of the dust, or microbes, or whatever it was. Carefully polishing a blank slide, he took it out of doors and passed it through the air. Placing the slide under his microscope, which magnifies 1170 times, he counted seven heretofore unidentified microbes in the field of the instrument. Finally he secured several and had them mounted for the microscope.

Then he procured some mucous from a patient afflicted with la grippe, and discovered in the mucous the same sort of microbes. The grip microbes, as described by Dr. Gentry, are generally of a round form, varying occasionally in outline.

ound form varying occasionally in outline, out always distinctly marked by a series of seven lines surrounding them.

Radiating from these lines are other lines which in the magnified image resemble

which in the magnified image resemble fine irregular hairs.

Dr. K. D. Hammond says, with reference to the prevalence of sickness at this time:
"With the present epidemic of the grip is as bad as a season of cholera, so far as the number of people affected is concerned. The present condition of things is likely to result disastrously at any time when the weather becomes cold and wet after a long with the present condition of the same wather."

Two United States War Vessels to go to the Troubled Country.

mandant of the Pacific station, to that country as soon as possible. Admiral Brown will sail within the next

fortnight on the San Francisco, to which he

fortnight on the San Francisco, to which he will transfer his flag.

The Charleston will join the San Francisco in Chilian waters as soon as possible.

The Navy Department has practically no details of the conflict in Chili, but newspaper accounts and other sources of unofficial information have made Secretary Tracy and his advisers apprehensive of serious trouble.

Gen. Howard Says He Was a Thorough

WASHINGTON, March 24.-Gen. O. O.

Howard said:

Furely a minusary study the general ship of Sherman and Johnston cannot properly be compared and contrasted. The national generals, almost without exception, regarded Gen. Johnston as the ablest Confederate general in the field. However, our feeling for Gen. Johnston is tender and kind, because he himself had a tender and kind heart."

"You remark general that several officers."

whole force upon a part.

"He did these things with such readiness that it was evident that he had the mastery of his profession and the nerve to execute his plans."

Officer.

properly beloved as they are, is the fact of that fearfully wrong theory which we used to call State sovereignty or State supremacy."

A MURDEROUS MANIAC

Holds a Train in Terror and Slashes an Officer.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 28.-An affair of a

OTTAWA, Ont., March 28.—An affair of a most alarming character took place this morning on the "Soo" train due at the Union depot here at noon. A powerful Swede had suddenly became insane and brandished a huge jack-knife. Throughout the entire night he stood up in the car with murder in his eyes, and no one could get near him, the passengers having to watch his actions all the time.

When Arnprior station was reached a terrible struggle began. The conductor and brankeman armed themselves with heavy clubs. The constable, who was well up in years, approached the madman, ordering him to lay down the knife, but was gashed, in the arm in two places, his wrist being was useless, the conductor brought down his club with terrible force on the maniac's head, laying open his skull.

This seemed only to stagger him for a second, however, and, recovering himself, he resumed the attack, when the brakeman sprang on the maniac from behind and assisted by the passengers, after a tearful struggle, overpowered him and bound him with ropes.

It took six men to hold him when being conveyed to prison.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 28.—An affair of a known as E. G. Russell, and who, it is claimed, is really named William, Whight, was arrested at East Wakefield, N. H., on Wednesday, on suspicion of having murdered Carl Ruttinger in New York a month ago.

Early Friday morning a scow laden with sand allying at pier 1, North river, New York, capsized from some unknown cause, and her captain's wife made he

A Boston Man Who was Drowned by Sinking of the Uicpia.

General Tan, March 23.—The body of Mr. Sinking of the Uicpia.

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H. M. S. Anson, has been recovered by the black standing of the work of the black of the b

Wild Weather in the West.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—Despatches from all over the State indicate that the snowfall covers the largest area of any storm of the winter. In the regions visited by the drought last summer the snow was especially heavy. The weather is not cold, barely freezing, and the indications are that no inconvenience will result from the storm. The weather is still cloudy and the prospect is for more rain or snow.

The storm in Missouri took the form of heavy rains. The northern half of the State reports continuous rain since Tuesday morning, having made an inland passage all the way up from North Edisto river. The feat of the Morrill is deemed of great imponents, but the storm at military point of view, as it has demonstrated the ability of small war vessels drawing no more than 10 feet of water to navigate inland all the waters of the southern coast from Charleston to Fernandina, and from Philadelphia to Fe

Tork hearly \$15,000 more than it offered to pay, or about \$65,000.

The Littlefield Stove Company's foundry at Albany, N. Y., was burned Thursday night; loss \$75,000.

Theodore E. Allen has brought suit in New York for \$50,000 against the Kinney Tobacco Company for services alleged to have been rendered in the formation of the cigarette trust in January, 1889.

Camille Tombeah of East Templeton and Alfred Bradley of Prescott were killed Thursday by a fall of rock in Loomer's phosphate mine in Ottawa county, Ont. Joseph Prudhomme of East Templeton was badly hurt.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—Yesterday Gov.

White Cap Outrage in Kansas.

French Spoliation Claim Paid Off.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The first pay-

the latter city, lost heavily by French cap-

Danger of Another Indian Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The War De-

partment has been gathering authentic information as to the probabilities of another

outbreak this spring among the Indians of

Joseph Frudnomme of East Templeton was badly hurt.

The Irish National Federation of Dublin, representing the McCarthy wing of the parliamentary party, has requested President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League of America not to take any action until its delegates can arrive and confer with him.

with him.

Brown, Howard & Co., and other contractors, have taken preliminary steps to bring suit against New York city for \$10,000,000, which sum they claim was wrongfully withheld from them on false pleas of poor work on the new Croton aqueduct.

D. Reynolds, who fatally stabbed Meyers, a Wagner car porter, in a souffle at Montreal, March 13, gave himself up to the police Thursday. He had been hiding since the murder in Syracuse. Rochester and other cities in the northern part of New York State.

Despatches from the northern border of Despatches from the northern border of Texas says great excitement has been aused among cattle men by the announcement that Government Agent Miles has sent marshals to the Osage nation in the Indian Ferritory to notify stockmen that they will not be allowed to graze cattle in that reservation.

vation.

Mrs. Amelia Christiansen, a Danish widow, 55 years old, was robbed of \$1300 by highway robbers in Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday night. She had drawn the money from the bank during the day, and was on her way to a steamship ticket office to buy tickets for Denmark, when two men attacked her and got away with the money.

The St. Louis Stamping Company, of which ex-Congressman Niedringhaus is president, has been erecting the first tinplate works in this country. The stamping company is turning out tin-plates now in a plate works in this country. The stamping company is turning out in-plates now in a small way, but it is expected that when the new works are completed it will put on the market between 400 and 500 boxes per day.

John D. Lewis, a colored lawyer of Philadelphia, who recently died, bequeathed a portion of his estate, valued at \$100,000, as a fund for the "Lewis Protective Bureau of Civil Rights," the object of which is to "protect and to secure to colored citizens or colored persons in the United States their civil rights, as applicable to all other classes of American citizens."

A well-dressed Scotchman giving the

the latter city, lost heavily by French captures. The ship Friendship, for losses on which this appropriation was made, was commanded by John Rogers, then in the merchant service and afterwards so conspicuous in our navy as Commodore Rogers.

The second payment was for \$7000 to Mrs. Harriet E. Wilder of Worcester, Mass., in her 90th year, whose father, Nathaniel Eaton of Norwich. Conn., lost vessels and cargoes by like French depredations. A well-dressed Scotchman giving the name of David A. McBurnie, who has been topping at the Auditorium in Chicago sevral weeks, was taken to the Washingtonian Lome Thursday night in a state was a state. eral weeks, was taken to the washingtonian Home Thursday night in a state verging on delirium tremens. On searching his baggage two silver Scotland Yard detective badges were found, and on being pressed he admitted he was in this country on an important mission from the secret's rvice department of the English government, but refused to tell its nature.

The Liberal party has nominated Don Clemente Ballen as its candidate for the chief magistracy of Ecuador. The elections take place next September.

On Mardi Gras day there was considerable uproar in the capital, and the revellers in Quito were greatly startled to hear volleys

[Judge.]

"What a pity it is that pretty Miss Moneybags is going to marry that homely Gushington."

"How do you know she is going to marry that homely Gushington."

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"How do you know she is going to marry that

A New Party for Irish Politics ROME, March 27.-The visit of Archbishop Walsh to this city to consult his holiness the pope promises to have an important the archbishop, summoned secretly to Rome by the pope, who was becoming anx-

Rome by the pope, who was becoming anxious lest the outcome of the present warfare between the two Irish factions should be a distinct decline in the power and influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Emerald Isle.

Although the priests, to a large extent, are now arrayed on the side of the McCarthytes at Sligo, and are working for them vigorously, neither of the two political parties presents a platform that the bishops can indorse unreservedly.

These considerations have caused his holiness to conceive the idea of a regenerated Irish organization which might be truthfully, if not actually, called the United Catholic Party of Ireland. Such an organization, the pope believes, with Parnell eliminated and therefore again in touch with the English, amenable to the influence and counsels of the Vatican, would be a pledge that he could successfully offer to the British government in return for a renewal of diplomatic relations with the Court of St. James, which he so much desires.

The Assault on Tim Healy. CORK, March 25.-It is reported that Mr. Cimothy D. Healy's injuries. resulting from

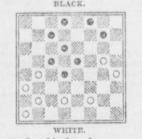
he assault made upon him on Monday last y Mr. Michael O'Brien Dalton, are not confined to the damage done to his right eye by the breaking of his spectacles. Mr. Healy, it seems, has also lost five of his teeth from a second blow received from his ssailants. Mr. Dalton has apologized to Mr. Healy. Italy's Finances in a Bad Way.

LEGHORN, March 27.-The suspension of the Bank of Leghorn with liabilities of \$10,000,000, the failure of two large houses nere, and the suicide at Rome of a leading nancier who was in money difficulties have caused a profound sensation throughhave caused a profound sensation through-out Italy. The long-continued strain, orig-inally imposed by the entrance of Italy into the Dreibund, and the consequent increase in taxation in order to keep the army and navy up to the standard insisted upon by Prince Bismarck, at last are beginning to tell. Hitherto only the poorer classes suf-fered from the want of work and low prices for labor; now the financial distress is be-ginning to be felt among the well-to-do.

NEW YORK, March 28.-The people of Vancouver are awaiting the arrival of the engaged for the past two years in examining the bed of the Pacific ocean with the object of discovering the best route for a cable from Australia to Canada. The length of the cable from Australia to British Columbia will be about 9000 miles, but as there are a number of stations in the Pacific, the longest stretch will be about 2700 miles, the others ranging from 1200 miles upward.

Hayti Wants Uncle Sam's Protection. NEW YORK, March 27.-A Washington medial to the Herald says: Private advices ndicate that Admiral Gherardi has failed in his mission to secure Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, as a naval coaling station. The uid pro quo demanded by the Haytian govquid pro quo demanded by the Haytian gov-ernment for Mole St. Nicholas is greater than the instructions to Rear-Admiral Gherardi will permit him to accept. Hayti, in short, wants the United States to assume a protectorate over the island.

News from Equador.



Black to play and win.

surrection. Both sides continue the massacre of timesamess prevailing among ministerial sists.

"If," he says, "the strange foreign arbitrators picked up in the Russian foreign office and elsewhere should for political reasons declare against us, then the modus and will have to be forced on the colonials by deeds of civil war.

"If Newfoundland was an American State France would sell her rights in five minutes to the United States. She only refuses to sell them to England because she is irritated about Egypt."

STONES AND STICKS.

Arguments in the Sligo Election — A Lively Sunday.

SLIGO, March 29.—Today has been the liveliest day so far in the North Sligo election campaign.

Parnell met with a hostile reception at Strand Hill, where he found it impossible to hold a meeting owing to the pieroing yells of his opponents, and was finally compelled to retreat to Sligo.

Meanwhile the anti-Parnellites, Messrs, Sexton and Collery, Maurice Healy and Michael Davitt, and their party, bent on an Michael Davitt, and their party,

Game No. 2358-Ayrshire Lassie. Played at the old New England chess and checker rooms, between two amateurs.

Game No. 2360-Single Corner. By J. Macfarlane, Glasgow.

Macfarlane, Glasgow.

23.19 9.14 26.22 7.10
15.24 18.9 2.7 11.7
28.19 5.14 31.26-B 17.21
14.23 26.23 8.11-1 7.2
27.18 6.10-2 22.18 21.25
3.8 30.26 14.17 2.6
32.28 4.8 21.14 25.30
11.16 22.18 10.17 6.15
20.11 1.5 19.15 White
8.24 18.9 11.16 wins.
28.19 5.14 15.11 B.—Submitted to correct trunk game Drummond's Fourth," page 22; also D. P. V. Magazine, var. 19 and 19-A, where 22,178 s played and only draws.—[West Lothian (Var. 1.) 7.11 18.9 11.15 23.18 27.31 22.18 8.11 6.2 24.27 2.7 11.16 9.6 15.24 28.22 W. wins. (Var. 2.)

war between the operators and labor organizations.

Mr. Frick stated today that heretofore he had not antagonized labor, but in the future he did not propose to stand idly by and see his property destroyed.

He claims the men are satisfied with the scale of wages he offered, but that the labor leaders will not permit them to return to work, as their positions depend upon the success of the strike.

The fight from this time on will be bitter. A despatch from Scottdale, Penn., says: There is rioting at a large number of coke plants this morning. A mob of 1500 infuriated strikers swept down on the Jimtown plant early this morning, routed the workmen, assaulted several men, and threatened the superintendent's life.

A bomb was set off at West Leisenring, and the men notified not to go to work.

The Leith works, near Uniontown, was also raided and the workmen put to flight.

The labor leaders are trying to allay the excitement, as other raids are feared.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company officials have notified the sheriffs to increase their forces.

A number of mass meetings will be held.

A good many amusing stories are told about Mr. Cleveland's literary bureau and the personal management of his canvass, says Truth, but I am safe in asserting that the man who is managing Mr. Cleveland's canvass is that gentleman himself. I doubt fany of the shrewd politicians in New

Flashes of News. James Hill of Peddington, Eng., together with his family, are to visit the United States some time in May.

George Tracey, a well-known player of Kinderhook, N. Y., is to be a contestant in the 72-hour go-as-you-please race to be held in this city.

The Pittsburg players claim to have the "finest headquarters, without any exceptions" and the property of the proper

at Pollock's in East 23d st.

C. E. Quimby of Saccarappa, Me., was with us a few days last week.

The match between Messrs. Bryden and Frie for the championship of Scotland commenced at Glasgow yesterday.

A woman who was shopping saw some old-fashioned trimming that was placed on the cheap sale counter at a great reduction.

"I will take the whole piece," she said, after looking it over. "It's cheap and may come handy."

"You understand principles of economy," romarked the clerk.

"Economy, young man," answered the sheep er, "why, I just make economy tremble."

For is for the championship of Scotland commenced at Glasgow yesterday.

By the time our readers receive this week's Globe, James Reed of Chicago is champion of the world, by default of Mr. Wyllie not being in Chicago April 1, as agreed.

The Minneapolis Chess, Checker and Whist Club has secured larger and finer quarters on the second floor of the Boston block, one of the finest structures in the city. By the time our readers receive this week's GLOBE, James Reed of Chicago is champion of the world, by default of Mr. Wyllie not being in Chicago April 1, as agreed.

PROM FOREICN CLIMES.

A RUSSO-French Alliance

Trouble Brewing in Europe

T

DR. HOWARD CROSBY DEAD. Wrote Farewell Messages and Passed

Quietly Away in Sleep.

know I have to go."

He sent a loving message to the absent ones and his farewell to all.

Dr. Crosby was born in New York city, Feb. 27, 1826. He was of a revolutionary family, his grandfather, Ebenezer Crosby, being a surgeon of Gen. Washington's guards. His father was William Bedlow Crosby, the philanthropist.

He was graduated at the University of New York in 1844. He was called to the professorship of Greek in Rutgers College in 1859, a position which he gave up in 1863 to take the pastorship of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, with which he was associated at the time of his death. In 1872 he became chancellor of the University of the City of New York and at the time of his death he was a member of the council of his alma mater.

His post-graduate degrees were D. D. from Harvard in 1859 and LL. D. from Columbia in 1871.

He took a prominent part in the ecclesiastical affairs of his denomination, being a delegate to the first general assembly at Edinburgh in 1877, and often acting as delegate in the United States assembly, where he was moderator in 1873.

He was one of the founders, in 1877, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the chief object of which was the reduction and restraint of the liquor traffic. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for three years, and delivered the Lyman Beecher lectures at the Yale Divinity school in 1879.

His published works include books of travel, seripture commentaries, Greek texts for schools, and many magazine articles.

rayel, seripture commentaries, Greek texts for schools, and many magazine articles. He was a member of the American committee for the revision of the New Testa-

ment.

By letters to the press and active campaigning he took a prominent part in the "People's Municipal League" movement in New York city politics last November.

By the death of his father, William Bedlow Crosby, he succeeded to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, the only in the Cincinnation of Wealth Cincinnation of the Cincinnation of t the Society of the Channati, the only hereditary distinction, outside of wealth, that America can boast.

Dr. Crosby was a systematic and thorough student all his life, an able and earnest preacher, and devoted to the elevation of public morals by methods that he thought ought to be effective.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET. Latest Quotations...... P. M.

mbridge Field. Fitchburg preferred. 8434 85 ... 85
Film & Pere Marq prf ... 80
Malne Central ... 1914 1914 1934 20
Mexican Central ... 1915 1914 1934 20
New York & New Eng 34 2 3458 3514 3814
New York & Ne pref ... 16714 107 108
Oregon Short Line ... 23 2334 23 24
Portland Saco & Port . 12843
Rutland preferred ... 60 writes: "Problem 1528 in Globe should be credited to me and to Reporter. I showed a win in Tescheleit's play, and then gave play to draw.

We were not aware that Mr. Tescheleit's Wisconsin Central. 1044

We were not aware that Mr. Tescheleit's MINING STOCKS. 171/4

> .60 .65 175/8 18 3 381/4 333/4 ... 97 100 103 ... 521/2 .55 .58 .143 150 155 100 101 7844 73 TELEPHONE STOCKS. 106 197 198 40½ 50¼ 50¾ 1 .90 1 1 .75 ::

UNLISTED STOCKS.
American Cotton Oil., 231/2 233/4 241/4 241/2 231/2 American Cotton Oil. 263/2 233/4 243/2 243/6
Bay State Gas. 28 283/2
European Welding. 55 65 65
Fort Wayne Electric. 123/8 123/4 123/8 13
Illinois Steel. 69 71
National Lead Trust. 18 183/8 185/8 185/8
Pettingill-Andre's Co* 253/2 26 25 253/4
Sugar certific'ts com. 763/4 763/8 793/8 795/8
Sugar certific'ts oren. 763/4 743/2 441/2 45
Thomson-Hous Elec. 433/2 443/2 441/2 45
Thomson-Hous E pref. 241/8 251/2 25 251/4
do series D. 643/7 7 7 71/2
Westingdonse Electric. 113/8 12

there would be no need of stuttering.

Chatterton — S.s.speak slower? Why—
why—why, it takes me a m-m-minute to get out a w-w-word now.

"That's nothing," replied her worldly wis companion; "can't you put a two before the five."

Quietly Away in Sleep.

New York, March 29.—Dr. Howard Crosby died at his home, 116 East 119th st., at 5.43 p. m. today.

His end was peaceful and in sleep he passed away.

As the bells rang for vesper service Easter Sunday he asked by sign for paper, and wrote a few lines to his loved ones—to the absent son and daughter in Egypt, and three members of his family at home.

The first words of the last note were: "I know I have to go."

He sent a loving message to the absent ones and his farewell to all.

Dr. Crosby was born in New York city, Feb. 27, 1826. He was of a revolutionary family, his grandfather, Ebenezer Crosby,

Groceries.

FLOUR-Following are the current prices for car

The bulk of the control of the contr

Fish. FISH-Following are the current prices for the 25.00; No. 1 Bay, \$22.00@23.00; No. 1 shore, \$24.00@ 8...@21.00; No. 3, large, \$17.00@17.50; No. 3, small, \$12.00@12.50; No. 3, medium, \$14.50@ \$5.00@21.00; No. 3, large, \$21.00@22.00; No. 1 large, \$23.00@24.00. \$23.00@24.00.

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

HIDES AND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Brighton steers, native packer, 8½, 60c; New England steers, creen, 5½, 65½, 40, cow, ... 4½, 60, do, bulls, 3½; Satied steers, 7½, 675½, cows, ... 64½; bulls, 5½, 621ed, steers, 7½, 675½, cows, ... 64½; bulls, 5½, 621ed, steers, 7½, 675½, cows, ... 64½; bulls, 5½, 625½, 709 hs, 856, 857½, 9612 hs, ... 681.00; 12618 hs, \$1.10 61.15; Texas, dry-salted, ... 681 Tex differ rough, 10 62 11; Texas kips, 10 62; Buenos Ayres hides, 13½; Rio Grande, ... 612½; Montevideo, 13½, ...; Cordova, 14 62; Bis Grande kips, 11, 612; Sierra Leone, 12½, 62; Bissaos Gambia, 9; Zanzibar hides, 96; Tamative, 86; Majungas, ... 63½; Dry Chinas, 10½, 612; Satira Leone, 11, 62; Bottonia, 11, HIDES AND SKINS-Following are the current chin, 2½@234; do, naphtha, 1½@2; do, hard, 265.

POBACCO—We quote: Havana wrappers, £5.00 of. 100; do, fine fillers, \$1.10@1.5m, do, good fillers, \$60@95c; Yara I and 11 dws, 70@85; fair, 60@75; Kentucky lugs, 3½@5c; do, leaf, 64½, do, binders, 12@18; do, seed fill. 5@8; Coun and Mass fill, 8@10; do, binders, 12@17; do, 2ds, 18@25; do, fair wrappers, 25@30; do, fine wrappers, 35@45; Penn wrappers, 25@40; do, fine wrappers, 35@45; Penn wrappers, 20@40; do, fillers, 10@20; Sumatra wraps, \$2.00@3, 25.

WOOL—The receipts of wool the past week were 5050 bales domestic and 13,014 bales foreign, against 4997 bales domestic and 5774 bales foreign last week, and 763 bales domestic and 3595 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1890.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown or the week past:

or the week past: Cattle. 2680; sheep. 4641; shotes, 168; veals, 763; hogs, 30,086; horses, 832. Western cattle, 2428; Eastern and Northern attle, 952. cattle, 952.
Western sheep and lambs, 4820; Eastern sheep and lambs, 1421.
Prices of western beeves ranged from \$3.50@ 6.50 per 100 lbs., live weight. Northern cattle sold at \$5.50@7.50. PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

The Airs Were Numerous.

asked Hojack.
"Not very well, replied Passifer. "The people in the next box prevented me from

is 16 "They talked, did they?"

"No, but they put on more airs than the orchestra played."

vard. [Harvard Lampoon.] He-What has made Bagley so witty of

[Padadetolia Record.]
Two little E glath Ward girls were prepar-

ing valent has for the mail.
"Horrors!" exclaimed one; "here's five Patterton—If you would only speak slower cents marked on this and I haven't a bit of

Assistant Statistician Crowley died today A Boston Man Who was Drowned by Parkes, one of the most eminent surgeons in the West, and Chief Surgeon of Rush Medical College, passed away later in the day from the same disease. There are not hearses enough in town to carry the dead to the graves tomorrow, and many funerals which were to have taken place within the next 24 hours will not be cared for until

been suffering from the grip, cut his throat and died. Matthew Gaylord, while insane from the scourge, took morphine and may dia

First Second Third Fourth
week, week, week,
1890. 453 498 468 419
1891. 491 709 804 900
The returns for this week are as yet incomplete, but are estimated as above.

At Dubnque, Is.

of the police department has reached 178. In the fire department more than 100 men are laid off for the same cause, and the big mercantile houses, the surface and

ing.

The Des Moines river is still very high, and much damage is being done. The ice has gorged up north, and the wrecked bridge, which was swept away near Boone, has struck High bridge and threatens to force it down. This is the highest and longest structure in lowa, being 100 feet above the bed of the river and 2200 feet long. Captured La Grippe Microbe. Gentry of this city claims to have captured a microbe of la grippe. Ever since the disease made its appearance a year ago, the doctor has been on a still hunt for the mi-

Humphrey received an official communica-tion from the attorney of Cheyenne county, relating the details of the murder of Thomas Duncan, a farmer, by a band of men wearing white masks, on the night of March 16. The Governor promptly issued a proclama-tion offering a reward of \$200 for each of

the covering a reward of \$200 for each of the criminals.

The story is, that about midnight of March 16, a party of 20 men rode up to Duncan's house, broke down the door and demanded the whereabouts of Duncan, who had in the meantime, crawled into a small store room. When the White Caps saw that he was not forthcoming they began to destroy the house, declaring that they would raze it to the ground. Duncan then came into the room and began to remonstrate. His wife came to his defence and endeavored to pacify the mob, but in the heated discussion which followed several shots were fired at the defenceless man, one passing through the heart and another penetrating the spine. The men then rode away. Duncan was accused of having pilfered grain from his neighbors in small quantities to be used for seed.

AFFAIRS IN CHILL

ment from the treasury in the long delayed French spoliation claims, was made today Washington, March 24.—Apprendistrial to Mrs. 2002.

concerning the unsettled state of affairs in delphia.

She is 89 years old, and receives \$13,000. chant in Baltimore at the close of the last century, and with his brother, Gen. Samuel Smith, a noted member of Congress from

JOHNSTON'S SCIENCE. Soldier and Strategist.

island. New York, was one of the pall- Dakota, and reports made by army officers serving as agents at Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies are not altogether reasbearers at Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's funeral

Dakota, and reports made by army officers before 1 bearers at Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's funeral today.

Talking of the dead commander, Gen. Howard said:

"Turely as a military study the general ship of Sherman and Johnston cannot properly be compared and contrasted. The national generals, almost without exception, regarded Gen. Johnston as the ablest Confederate general in the field. However, our recling for Gen. Johnston as the ablest Confederate general in the field. However, our recling for Gen. Johnston as the ablest Confederate general in the field. However, our recling for Gen. Johnston is tender and hind heart."

You remark, general, that several officers of the Union army, think Johnston the ablest of those opposed to you during the rebellion. In what respect?"

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You remark, general, that several officers of the Union army, think Johnston the Asia strategist, we hose opposed to you during the rebellion. In what respect?"

You remark, general, that several officers of the Union army, think Johnston the Asia States as any of our generals, almost without the loss of the Watther of the Control of the States of Alabama. The content was the papeared to have a durick, instinctive apprehension of just what the versatile Sherman had intended to do. Howard the later of the States of Alabama. A local passenger train on the Chessed during the relation of the States of Alabama. A local passenger train was consumed. Several to the army of his organization was well studied with the best men to command corps and divisions. The passenger response to the papear of the support of the papear of the p kind, because he himself had a tender and kind heart."

"You remark, general, that several officers of the Union army, think Johnston the ablest of those opposed to you during the rebellion. In what respect?"

"As a strategist we had ample opportunities to observe him. In a wooded country, full of streams and trees, with an occasional mountain height, he appeared to have a quick, instinctive apprehension of just what the versatile Sherman had intended to do. He anticipated a danger of being crushed, and either massed with abbatteau entrenchment in such way as to prevent it or retired to a new position, which was after a single night as thoroughly fortified as the old one. "His organization was well studied with the best men to command corps and divisions, and he retreated without the loss of cannon or the ordinary impedimenta. He would take advantage as at Fair Oaks of a sudden storm with a rise in the river, the small streams becoming a dividing barrier to the army of his opponent, and hurl his whole force upon a part.

"He did these things with such readiness that it was evident that he had the mestage."

A Firela in Tiddians, who do not feel very complacent over the late trips to Washington, will, it is predicted, surely revolt.

"Hat Railroad Collision.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—A collision occurred on the Northwestern railroad at three others more or less injured. A mail car, baggage car and five freight cars were destroyed by fire. The collision occurred at m dnight betweeu a North-bound passenger train and a South-bound freight train on the same line. The following is a list of the victims: Willis Andrews, fireman on the freight train will be a late trips to Washington.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—A collision occurred on the Northwestern railroad at three others more or less injured. A mail car, baggage car and five freight cars were destroyed by fire. The collision occurred on the Northwestern railroad three others more or less injured. A mail car, baggage car and five freight cars were destroyed by f

yells of his opponents, and was finally compelled to retreat to Signo
Meanwhile the anti-Parnellites, Messrs,
Sexton and Collery, Maurice Healy and Michael Davitt, and their party, bent on an unfortunate attempt to carry the fight into the enemy's country started at 9 ciclock in the enemy's country started at 9 ciclock in the morning to the Tireragh district, addressing small gatherings on their way till Templeboy was reached. Here hostile camps had been formed.

The Parnellites naintained sullensience, but their opponents, with ringing cheers welcomed the reinforcements. The Parnellites naintained sullensience, but their opponents with ringing cheers welcomed the reinforcements. The Parnellites statements of a hill armed with blackthorns and other weapons, threatening to move toward their opponents, but the police interposed and wild armed with blackthorns and other weapons, threatening to move toward their opponents, but the police interposed and wild armed with blackthorns and other weapons, threatening to move toward their opponents with of the sort of t

the number of nearly a thousand attacked 10.15 Frick's coke works at Morewood at 2 o'clock B.—Su

this morning.

They destroyed some coke ovens and railway track and broke windows in several houses. Several of the raiders were arrested and taken to Greensburg jail.
Riots are also reported at Leisenring and Leith, and considerable property destroyed.

hase, and now threaten to develop into a var between the operators and labor organi-

A number of mass meetings will be held

Indifferent to Poor New York. he personal management of asserting that a grays Truth, but I am safe in asserting that he man who is managing Mr. Cleveland's sarvass is that gentleman himself. I doubt fany of the shrewd politicians in New York question this, for Mr. Cleveland continues to do things which the shrewder politicians deplore. There are a great many thousand politicians who are scanning the horizon eagerly for a new Democratic candidate, but their eyes are strained in vain. As faras the public is concerned there is only one person in the presidential race from a Democratic standpoint. This is deplored, and the persistent opposition of some of the more powerful Democratic papers is having its effect upon the public; the fact that there is no other Democratic candicate in sight, however, makes Mr. Cleveland's position absolutely secure. He is as indifferent to public opinion in New York as any man who ever lived here.

Riots are also reported at Leisenring and eith, and considerable property destroyed. There is great excitement throughout the great excitement throughout the large reports and sorrous trouble is appre-

play to draw.
We were not aware that Mr. Tescheleit's

She-Well, you see, he has taken to stam-

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

Cents 3 b.
Brighton hides. 6 6014 Sheevskins . 50.081.00
Brighton tall'w. 24.6734 Lambskins . 50.81.00
Country hides . 4.0514 Calfskins . 25.400
Country tall'w. 2 6.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]
"How did you enjoy the opera last night?"

One of the Things They Learn at Har-

87 45 mering, and so he always has plenty of time 2514 to think up a good repartee. Yet They Siv Philadelphia is Slow!

LILLIAN M. LESLIE. "Oh, Mel, don't do it again-don't!" Melvin Stewart looked down into the little pleader's face, with a half bitter, half amused smile hovering about his mouth. "Don't do what, Dulce?"

"You know what I mean, Mel. Don't Come bome again as you did last night.

Give up—drinking. That's what I mean."

His cool indifference and the good humored smile stung her to the quick.

A remarkable change crept over her dark Southern face. Proudly defiant one moment, new all passion and warmth. The rosy lips were tremulous, and the eyes uplifted to his were deeply thrilling in their strange, wistful earnestness. Hers was a nature that could expand only under smiles and loving caresses.

The girl's eyes were dewy with tears, and her earnest, pitiful appeal seemed to awake an answering chord, for his face gradually softened, and it lost the amused, careless smiles.

Unlee looked up, and said that it was fast nearing 12 o'clock.

"Hazel, forgive me for the liberty I am taking, but tell me, do you love Melvin Stewart with your whole heart?" and she eagerly scanned the fair face.

"Yes, Dulce."

"And will you love him always, regardess of what may happen? Oh, you must, dear, for he loves you so well! It will break his heart if you desert him! He loves these golden tresses." and she laud her hand gently on the curly head, "because he says they crown the sweetest face in the world. Oh, Hazel, be true!"

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Hazel was silent. The torrent of hot, passionate words took her by storm, starting the fair face.

"Yes, Dulce."

"And will you love him always, regardess of what may happen? Oh, you must, dear, for he loves you so well! It will break his heart if you desert him! He loves these golden tresses." and she laud her hand gently on the curly head. "because he says they come to with your come home again as you did last night. Give up—drinking. That's what I mean."

softened, and it lost the amused, careless smiles.

"Why so earnest, Dulce. Would you care if I was swept on the downward path?"

"Care—care, Mel!" With a swift, impulsive movement, both round arms were outheld to him; then, as quickly, they dropped to her side. "Would I care? Don't ask me. Care! Melvin Stewart, if you were to lie at my feet this moment, a hopeless wrack of what you are today, I would shed the bitterest tears of my life. But, even then, I would not despair, for I would stand by you to the end."

"Tbelieve yeu, Dulce."

"His answer was quiet and simple, but he was evidently touched by the girl's passionate, intensely earnest avowal.

"And will you promise me that you will strive to give it up?" she asked, with intensely earnest avowal.

"And will you promise me that you will strive to give it up?" she asked, with impulsive movement, both round arms were outheld to him; then, as quickly, they dropped to her side. "Would I care? Don't ask me. Care! Melvin Stewart, if you were to lie at my feet this moment, a hopeless wrack of what you are today, I would shed the bitterest tears of my life. But, even then, I would not despair, for I would stand by you to the end."

"Hel." and Dulce stepped forward in front of Hazel. "I am glad you have come." Her tone was, as ever, gently kind and soothing. "What—glad to see me?" he exclaimed, huskily. "Then kiss me—why!"

A low, piteous cry broke from the girl Dulce had been hiding from view.

"That—Mel?" she cried in horror. "No—no!"

"Hazel—you?" and the drunken man

"And will you promise me that you will strive to give it up?" she asked, with

same-inst as much?"

eyes.
"What a brute I am! What have I been

thinking of? Dulce, little sister, I thank you for warning me in time." he exclaimed hoarsely, and pressing his lips to her clasped hands he left her. With a pitiful, longing cry, Dulce Lock-hart pressed her warm lips to the spot that his had touched. The red rose nestling at her bosom rose and fell under the tumult of

emotions that convulsed her form.
"Heaven helpme to do right!" she murfate to give him lifelong love unsought-unsought! Why did he give to golden haired Hazel Sheldon what I would give my life to possess? Oh! I am nothing but a child to him. But, child or woman, I will save him—and for her. He loves her. Oh!

save him—and for her. He loves her. Oh!
God, help me to do it. Oh! Mel—Mel!"
And, bowing her dusky head, the wiidly
unhappy girl wept as she had never wept
before.

Melvin Stewart, the son of a wealthy
banker, was cashier in his father's bank.

He was tall and well proportioned, with a
proud, aristocratic face. The features were
firm and well cut; the eyes, a dark hazel,
looked at you frankly and boldly, and the
fair, curling moustache covered a mouth
usually curved in mocking, scornfulness,
that was peculiarly becoming to his blonde
style of beauty.

In character he was nobly upright and
honest, but his was a nature yielding and
strongly susceptible to surroundings.

It was as Dulce said, he had fought
bravely, but had been conquered, and by
the enemy, drink.

It was the night before the opening of

the enemy, drink.

It was the night before the opening of this story that he had entered his home intracated for the first time in his life.

All had retired, excepting Dulce, and with her beautiful, starry eyes darkened with anxiety and pain, she awaited his coming.

ing.

It was past midnight when she heard the slow dragging footsteps, then the uncertain fumbling at the doorknob.

She sprang up, flinging the hall door wide open, and the dimming light of the silver moon threw its soft radiance over the startled for of Melyin Stawart.

"Come, Mel." she said, in a voice that was strangely tender, yet so commanding that involuntarily he was compelled to obey her. "Your father and mother are asleep, so please step lightly. There—that's good." It was a strange scene; the drunken man leaning heavily against the young girl, while she strove to lead him to his room. Not until she closed the door on him did she dare to breathe freely once more; then a low moan of anguish escaped her.

Beautiful, hapless Dulce, born in the sunny South, was the daughter of Mrs. Stewart's dearest friend. Left an orphan, but independently rich at the age of 15, Mrs. Stewart opened her warm, compassionate heart and sent for the motherless girl to come North. Dulce did so, and the lovely Southern face, the soft, clinging ways had appealed to their hearts, and they could not part with her. So for five years Dulce had known no other home.

To fair-haired Mel she had given the one great love of her life. But no one suspected the development of the property of the property of the strain of the control of the property of

To fair-haired Mel she had given the one great love of her life. But no one suspected it. Mel playfully called her 'little sister.' and little dreamed of the terrible, consuming pain that had shot through her heart, or understood why her sunny face was so suddenly bereft of all its soft, blooming color one day when Mrs. Stewart had spoken of the loveliness of the golden-haired girl who was betrothed to Melvin Stewart. Dulce had turned to Melvin Stewart. Dulce had turned to Melvin stewart. When the sum of the widely dilated eyes, so full of longing pathos.

"And do you admire golden hair. Mel?" she asked, with a brave effort to steady her voice.

"Yes. Dulce, and I admire raven tresses, also, little sister."
"As well as golden hair, Mel?"
"Well, no, not hardly, for golden hair crowns one of the fairest faces in the world."

crowns one of the fairest faces in the world."
Thus, unconsciously, he drove out every spark of hope that had ever dwelt in Dulce Lockhart's breast.
She had never seen the fair-haired heiress, and had often longed to see the girl who had won Melvin Stewart's love.
But today, when she had entreated him to swerve from the path he was following, and when she asked if his sweetheart would continue to love him in spite of everything, she did not think to be answered so soon. But so it was decreed.
It was late in the afternoon when Mrs. Stewart sought Dulce, her fair, proud face wreathed in smiles.
"Dulce, dear, I have just received a telegram from Hazel Sheldon. She is coming tonight, and I am so glad. Why, child, what is the trouble?" and she sprang forward, alarmed at the white, agonized face of the listening girl.
Dulce raised one hand, passing it over her throbbing temple.
"Tonight! Did you say she was coming

ward, alarmed at the white, agonized face of the listening girl.
Dulice raised one hand, passing it over her throbbing temple.
"Tonight! Did you say she was coming tonight?" she asked slowly, as if dazed.
"Yes, and she wishes to surprise Melvin. You have never met her, Dulce, and I know you will become good friends, for who could resist her winsomeness?"

"I shall love her, auntie, because you do, and because some day she will become Mel's—wife," and the loving girl placed both arms around the elder woman's neck.
Mrs. Stewart looked at her in wonderment. The dark eyes gazing into hers were wildly despairing, and it seemed as if the young face grew suddenly old and tired—eloquently expressive of patient, hopeless misery. Mrs. Stewart clasped her hands, then bent and kissed the mouth quivering with pain. A faint, weary smile passed over Dulce's face.

"What time will she come, auntie?"
"The train is due at 5 o'clock. Melvin will arrive an hour later. What a happy surprise it will be!" And the fond mother little dreamed of the bitter anguish the unhappy girl was enduring because of her thoughtless words.

The minute hands on the great marble clock moved on, until they pointed to past 6. In the spacious parlor Dulce was restlessly walking the floor. She had never looked more radiantly beautiful than at this moment, while she awaited her rival's coming. Her eyes were fastened on the door in feverish impatience.

"Oh, I must not steel my heart against her!" she prayed. "Heaven teach me to love her. At last!"

The door was thrown open, and Mrs. Stewart entered, followed by a young girl, whose presence seemed to flood the room with sunshine. A petite form, robed in a travelling suit of soft, dark plush. A proud little face, in which the lily and the rose were charmingly blended, and around which clustered a halo of short, golden carls. Large, expressive blue eyes, that were raised in shy wonder as they rested on Dulce Leckhart's wonderful, imperious beauty.

The two girls, whose lives were so curiously interwoyen, clas

Dulce Leckhart's wonderful, imperious beauty.

The two girls, whose lives were so curiously interwoven, clasped hands. Dulce drank in every detail of the proud, exquisite face and dainty figure, then impulsively bent and k issed the unlitted face.

Hazel's blue eyes wandered about the room half expectantly.

"When will Melvin arrive, Miss Lockhart?" she asked, simply.

"It is time for him now. But do not call me Miss Lockhart. Call me Dulce. Let me be your friend."

The fair-haired girl hesitated one moment, marvelling at the tall, queenly form

Westerner—He is, eh? Look at them dark streaks across that steak. That never was cooked on a clean fryin' pan, I know.

Mallocous.

[Filiegende Blatter.]

"So, what do you think, dear professor, shall my friend and I try writing a comedy together?"

"Well, I am not sure but that would be a good plan and would work very well; then one of you could always rub out what the other had written."

The fair-haired girl hesitated one moment, marvelling at the tall, queenly form

and the lovely, wistful face, and a swift, and the lovely, wistful face, and a swift, jealous pang shot through her.

"Yes, we will be friends, Dulce, and you are Mel's friend also, are you not?"

Not a quiver passed over the face of the tortured girl.

"Yes, indeed, I am. I value his friendship even as you must value his love."

The minutes had lengthened into hours, and still Melvin Stewart had not returned. Soon after Hazel's arrival, Banker Stewart had sent his wife word that he had been called out of town on business. So, thinking that Mel was remaining at the bank in his father's place, the unsuspecting mother retired, leaving the two girls to await his coming.

"What are detain him. Dulce?" Hazel

coming.
"What can detain him. Dulce?" Hazel asked, impatiently. "And just see what time it is!"
Dulce looked up, and said that it was fast

no!"
"Hazel-you?" and the drunken man will not come home again—that way?"
She spoke brokenly, but eagerly.
"I will promise Dulce, if it pleases you."
"But, Mel, would it please Hazel Sheldon if she saw you in the condition that I did last night? Would she love you just the same—inst as much?"

"Hazel—you?" and the drunken man received forward.
But she recoiled from him, and with widely opened, terrified eyes, she faced Dulce.
"Dulce! Dulce!! Am I dreaming? Oh, merciful heaven, can it be Mel—my lover?"
"Yes, dear, it is Mel." and Dulce threw her arms around the swaying girl. "Be brave and true," she whispered. "Be pitiful."

A deep flush mantled his clear brow, and pained, troubled expression crept into his eyes.

She pulled her dress from his grasp, while an irrepressible shudder shook her slight

form.

A lurid fire burned in his wild eyes, and he, who had so degraded his manhood, raised his clenched hand.

Hazel shrank back, clinging to Dulce.

"Meil" and his uplifted arm was clasped gently. "Mel, you would not do that!" Dulce's soft eyes gazed into his.

He looked at her a moment, and gradually the angry fire burned out. She smiled quietly.

ember it is Hazel."

"Hazel," and he turned to the girl, regarding him so coldly.
"Do not come near me!" she cried, angrily, "for I hate you—hate you as I loved "Hazel, you cannot mean that! He will be penitent tomorrow, then all will be well.

Be true."

"I cannot, Dulce—never!" and Melvin
Stewart's betrothed swept from the room.

With pitying tenderness, Dulce led the
fallen man to the sofa. He sank down,
then with a last, long, yearning look she The morning dawned bright and clear, the morning dawned oright and clear, to none of its sunny brightness seemed to ryade the Stewart household. Hazel leddon had announced her intention of rening home that day. Mrs. Stewart was tonished and bewildered; Dulce tearful destreting and entreating.
"Hazel, forgive him! Save him-don't ruin his life!" she pleaded.
The proud young beauty lifted her head

ughtily.
'Dulce, I can never marry a drunkard!''
then, utterly hopeless and despairing,
they sought the man she loved better than

her life.

She found him in the parlor, pacing to and fro. In one hand he held a piece of dainty note-paper. The mute, tearless misery she saw depicted in his pale face was ble to witness. Mel, and taking both his resuless hands, she gently pulled him to the sofa; then she placed his head in her lap, where it lay buried, and quietly stroking his fair hair, as a mother might that of a tired child, she allowed him to weep—such tears, hot and burning, that come only from a strong, suffering man.

fering man.

Not until the torrent had somewhat subsided did she utter a word; then she pressed her warm lips to his forehead.

"Mel. brother, I am so sorry! If I could only help you, I—Mel—" and her voice trapplied puteously.

Mel. Brother, I am so sorry: It could only help you. I—Mel—" and her voice trembled pitcously.

No answer from the bowed head, only a tighter clasping around the little hand.

"Hazel has not gone, Mel. Appeal to her. I believe she loves you yet."

"Loves me!" and he lifted his head angrily. "Loves me, and yet she could pen these few lines—these cold, scornful words! She refused to see me, still you say she loves me. Bah, I scorn such love!" and he tore the daintily perfumed note into shreds. "But, think of last night! Can you blame her very much?" she ventured, timidly.

"No, Dulce, no. I am to blame—the miserable, guilty wretch that I am! But you, Dulce," and his voice grew husky, "you did not turn from me, while she, my betrothed wife, recoiled from me in horror and contempt! Dulce, what made you so kind?"

"I could never be otherwise to you," she

'I could never be otherwise to you." she

"I could never be otherwise to you," she answered, simply.
"God bless you, Dulce. You have been my guardian angel through all, and I will repay you. Never from this hour shall the accursed stuff bass my lips. You have saved me; your dear, guiding hand has snatched me from ruin. I cannot understand it, Dulce, when I am nothing to you. "Nothing! nothing—oh Mel!" and his

"Nothing! nothing—oh Me!!" and his name died away in a low, piteous moan, while he looked at her in amazement, a faint hope kindling in his eyes. She flung out both arms despairingly, and the longing, passionate cry that escaped her lips thrilled him through and through.
"Me!—Me! Why won't you love me?"
One swift bound, and she was clasped in his arms, and the beautiful Southern face was buried on his breast.
"Dulce, darling! is it true. Do you love me?"

The round arms clung closer.
He bowed his head reverently, and only two tremulous words fell from his lips:
"My guardian angel."

Atchison Globe Philosophy.

Sometimes the weakest doubt shatters the

strongest faith. The greatest philosophy is not wanting things you can't get. The less sense a fool has the more sense i

to serve 500 people than 1500 or 2000, because there is less friction and less chance of a mishan.

"Wine is the most expensive single item at a distance. The wine alone at the New Year's ball referred to cost between \$4000 and \$5000. A luncheon dinner can be made very expensive by ordering very fine brands of wine of old vintages, but only the immensely wealthy can afford such an outlay. When wine costs over \$10 a quart it is very expensive, and it does not take many quarts to run up the bill into the thousands. "I often furnish everything, including flowers. If any one wishes to give a dinner and has no convenient house for such a purpose, I can, on a short notice, take an empty house and furnish it from top to bottom in any style desired. Should Axminster carpets be required, I can fill the bill. I have often furnished empty houses in a style that royalty could have no objection to, and which would challenge the criticism of artists. Lace curtains and magnificent rugs; indeed everything to comport with a refined and rich elegance are often desired in the quick furnishing of an empty house." takes to manage him.

You hear a great deal about cheerful givers. Did any one ever see one? While some people are praying for the poor, other people are feeding them.

That woman is the best friend of her own sex who is not interested in any man.

A woman is at the bottom of every trouble
in the world, and some man but her there.
There is a sixth sense: it is the sense to let well enough alone, and was given only to

oman. There probably never was a Christian who d not believe in his heart he could deceive the Lord.

If it showed every time a man was bored.

If it showed every time a man was bored, what a perforated-tooking thing the average man would be!

The fewer secrets a girl has when she is young, the fewer wrinkles she will have when she is old.

It is not looking others squarely in the face that proves a man's courage; it is the strength to look himself in the face.

If a man is neither very good nor very bad, it is very good evidence that he has never at any time been greatly influenced by any woman. by any woman.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt.

(Texas Siftings.)
"Why didn't you return that gentleman's oow?" asked a wife of her husband, as a gentleman passed them on 5th av. "It never does to be familiar with that fellow, or he will presume on it. Give him an inch and he will take an ell. If I am at all familiar with him, he will be hinting for me to pay a little bill I have been owing him for the last six months. He is a pre-suming scoundrel."

Good Cause for Suspicion [Street & Smith's Good News.] Westerner (in New York restaurant)-Cracky, that steak's good. Best ever I see. But, I say, waiter, y'r cook ought to be careful about keepin' things clean. Waiter—He is very careful, sir. Westerner—He is. eh? Look at them dark streaks across that steak. That never was cooked on a clean fryin' pan, I know.

SWELL DINNERS COST

Feeds the Four Hundred.

a Single Day's Notice.

Did Twenty Years Ago.

(New York World.)

ere served.

"The cost of wine depends on the brand. iothing but the best brands are used by soety people. It costs from \$1500 to \$1800
or the number of people mentioned. At
ome dinners I serve wines that cost somening like \$8, \$10 and \$15 a quart, but
ness are special brands and are ordered for
ne occasion.

mother."
"Is there any truth in the rumor that within the last 10 years the ladies of society have learned to imbibe more freely of

"They do not drink any more wine nov

unches."

"How much does it cost to serve a supper for a society ball?"

"It depends a great deal upon the menu and accessories. A supper with elaborate menu say for 500 people costs something between \$3000 and \$4000. This is the average sum total. I have served special suppers at society balls that cost as much as \$5000. Such an expensive supper, though, carried with it an elaborate menu, the finest of wines and much ornamentation. It is easier to serve 500 people than 1500 or 2000, because there is less friction and less chance of a mishap.

house."
"This must be expensive."
"Y-e-s, rather expensive. It would be impossible for me to give you anything like exact figures as to the cost of furnishing an empty house for one evening's entertainment, because they are never furnished twice alike."

Two Pretty English Words.

when you come to know them intimately," said Dr. Coues, stroking his long, light beard

reflectively. "Now, one would naturally conclude that words of 15 or 20

[Chicago Evening Post.]
"There are some queer things about words

ranean depths is so frigid that it is not possible for any one to hold his hand over the opening for more than two minutes without having it frozen. A bucket of water set over the opening will freeze through and through within a few hours. It is needless to add that work was abandoned on the well when the cavities of "frozen air" were inspected. A New York Caterer Who WEIGHS 125 TONS. Caterers Who Furnish Entire Houses at The Largest Hammer and Anvil in the World-Its Plunge Equal to the Weight of 1700 Men. Women Drink No More Now Than They

[Harper's Weekly.]
The hammer shop now in process of completion at South Bethlehem will probably be regarded as more remarkable for evidence of power than any mechanical contrivances yet constructed by man. It is "It has been a splendid social season." here that the plates are to be prepared for said one of the leading uptown caterers the other day. "I have had more orders than I could attend to and have been kept con-plates. They will be lowered into it by travelling cranes. The tank is divided into stantly busy.

"Wines? Champagne is decidedly ahead compartments, enabling several plates to be

of any wine and more of it is consumed on | treated at once. The hammer is, however, the most marvelous object in the hammer shop. It was an average. About one-half a quart of wine sthe average consumed at a fashionable pail dinner, and, of course, the gentlemen designed by Mr. John Fritz, chief engineer and general superintendent, who has been "More wine is drunk when the guests are connected with the works from the begin-seated six and eight at a table. Therefore, if a host wishes to have more wines drupk of the new must not seat his guests at a long table. lehem. of the appliances in use at South Beth-

if a host wishes to have more wines drunk he must not seat his guests at a long table. The art of serving wine is to get it before the guests in a way that will appeal to his thirst, not in huge flagons, but in small and delicate glasses. Nobody would care to drink champagne from a tincup. Of course wine must be kept at a certain temperature and poured by skilful waiters. There are many ways of getting wine before people that requires more or less art.

"Why small tables? People when they are eating or drinking do not like to be elbowed. It irritates them and checks more or less that spirit of good humor which aids the ampetite so much. At a small table elbows do not touch, there is no crowding and everything is comfortable, the appetite is simply coaxed into eating and drinking more than usual. I have never seen this fail.

"Nearly all the dinners or suppers given by society people are served on small tables. The Romans understood the art of feasting when they partly reclined while at the festive board. I do not believe it would be practical to recline now, but every one who eats wishes to do so under the most comfortable conditions.

"At the Astor-Willing wedding in Philadelphia about 160 guests were served at small tables. Of course, not many different wines were served at breakfast. thad two brands only. Molyneaux and Chateau la Rose. Apollinaris is always served with wines. When the buffet was given at the 3 o'clock reception Montillado champagne and some very old Philadelphia Madeira

He appliances in use at South Beth-lehem.

In the designs for the hammer proper Mr. Prizz consulted the plans of Le Creuzot, foliowing them as far as they met the conditions of construction already adopted. The entire foundation of the hammer-room is actually laid on what two wears ago was the bed of the Lehigh river, which hammer frame care and what two years ago was the elefected from as far as they met the conditions of construction already adopted. The entire foundation of the hammer reson perize counstaints of the Lain who eats wishes to do so under the most comfortable conditions.

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vere served.

"The cost of wine depends on the brand.

HIS INVITATION.

If He was as Tactful Always His Marriage was Not a Failure. [New York Times.]

A bride of the midwinter became about a week ago the mistress of a cosy little apart-

for the number of people mentioned. As thing like \$8,\$\$ 50 and \$16 \$a\$ quart, bit these are special brands and are ordered for the number of people and the midwiner became about these are special brands and are ordered for the number of people and the midwiner became about these are special brands and are ordered for the number of people and the midwiner became about the seares of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner became about the seares of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner became about the week got he mistress of a cosy little apart ment to work at the Metropolitan Open and the midwiner became about the week got he mistress of a cosy little apart may be a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than an account of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more than a search of the midwiner was yet in store for more and the midwiner was yet in store for more and the midwiner was yet in store for more and the midwiner was yet in store for more and the midwiner was yet in store for more and the midwiner was yet in the part of the midwiner was yet in the year of the midwiner was yet in the year of the midwiner was yet in the year of the

before him. Men at a dinner, as a rule, prefer Burgundy and champagne.

"Ladies drink very little. They do not average each a pint at their delightful luncheons; indeed, they often do not average one-third of a quart. It would be a delicate subject to touch upon if the New York society ladies indulged in wine to any extent. But as they are small drinkers I feel that it is not betraying confidence to say as much. They know a good wine, too, and are as capable of detecting the least difference in wines as men. Of course, some ladies can imbibe more wine than others, just as one person can eat more than another." act wisely requires a combination of man and angel.

It is easier to forgive a friend for the

wrong he did us than for the lie he told to wrong he did us than for the lie he told to keep it from us.

To forgive when we have forgotten is easy; to forgive when we know we can never forget is noble.

The half thoughts of the foolish, put into words, are often the levers which move the wise to think in silence and then act.

To yield love for service is too much like a commercial bargain; but to serve for love is a monopoly of souls, and selfishness can never break the combination.

That we lost the race because we stopped to point out the right way to a wanderer will be remembered by him, though our names are not capitalized in the next day's newspapers. "They do not drink any more wine now than they did 10 or even 20 years ago. My experience has been extensive, and I have seen nothing to indicate that wine-drinking is being carried to excess among society ladies. Humanity 20 years ago was the same as now. There are occasionally sensational reports made about the amount of wine drunk at balls and society dinner parties, but that does not make them true."

"Do young ladies have much wine at a pink or yellow luncheon?"

Not more than any other kind of luncheon. In fact these pink or yellow luncheons are not so very expensive. They will average about \$10 per head, and consist of eight or nine courses. But with flowers and wine the average cost per capita is something

The Car Window Paradox. [Chicago Tribuue.] The young lady had tugged in vain at the

"Madam, permit me."
The smiling young man in the seat behind nine courses. But with flowers and wine the average cost per capita is something like \$25. Every one knows. I presume, that at a pink luncheon the Roman punch spink colored, the candles, flowers, and, ndeed, everything that can be made pink. A yellow nuncheon is simply a symphony in that color, and so on for the different colored nuches." er reached over jauntily, seized the window with his white, slender hands and raised it without a particle of trouble.

Nothing of the kind, it is confidently believed, has ever been recorded before.

car window. It refused to come up.

Commercial Item. [Texas Siftings.]

Gilhooly (indignantly)-Look here, Mr. chaumburg, this umbrella which I bought om you yesterday won't shut up. Mose Schaumburg-Vat have I got to do mit all dose? Ven I sold you dot umprella it vas shut up all ridght. Maype you have made it open already since I done sold it to you. Vat ish der matter mit you dese mornings, anyway?

An Affair of the Heart. [Texas Siftings.] Sam Johnsing-What's de reason. Miss nowball, dat you am so repulsive when I resses my suit? Has you got no affecshuns

Matilda Snowball—On de contrary, Mistah Johnsing, I lubs you wid my whole heart, but it am a fact dat I lubs Jeems Webster wid more den my whole heart.

In the Midst of Life.

[New York Weekly.] Citizen—I hear Mr. Officeholder is dead. Statesman-Yes, he died about five min ites ago. Citizen-I dislike to show any unseemly

Getting Down to Personalities.

[Puck.] Mr. Blivius—I see that Mr. Wanamaker ontemplates improving the postal service. Mrs. Blivius-I hope he has a scheme for facilitating the mailing of letters which wives give their husbands to post.

[Puck.]

Patterton-If you would only speak slower there would be no need of stuttering. Chatterton-S-S-Speak slower? Whyconclude that words of 15 or 20 syllables, such as basickeratochondroglossus, the name of a muscle at the root of the tongue, and dacryocystosyringotomy, the name of a surgical operation on the tear duct of the eye, would be most difficult for the lexicographer to manage. Nothing could be further from the fact. The most difficult words we have to define are those of two and three letters. The truth is, like some people, they are so simple that there is nothing by which you can possibly describe them." why-why, it takes me a m-m-minute to get out a w-w-word now.

An Impartial Parent. [Detroit Free Press.] He-"I met your father last night for the She—"How did he strike you?"
"Just like the rest of the boys. He wanted
\$5."

(Harper's Bazar.)
Confiseur's Mademoiselle — You'll find those cakes very fine, madame; they won a prize at the Paris Exposition. Lady—They taste so.

Jealousy.

[Judge.]

"Is she beautiful?"

"Most girls say not."

"Then she must be."

MONEY METERS.

Secret Wonders of the Bank of England.

Curious Devices for Handling and Guarding Unimaginable Wealth.

Catacombs of Bank Notes—The Biggest Gold Mine in all the World.

(London Edition New York Herald.)

As we enter the courtyard of the Lothbury entrance the two beadles greet my guide with a military salute and a bow which is sospasmodic and wooden that they forcibly remind me of the officious-looking individual—also in a cocked hat and cloak—who appears with just such a hat on the scene after Punch has thrown the baby into the street, and proceeds then and there to hang him.

The doorway opens into the bullion office, where all the gold and silver that enters or leaves the bank passes through to be checked. On the right is the gold; on the left the silver. The first impression is that of being in the order department of a wholesale trading establishment.

But a figure in a white apron quickly dispels the illusion. This personage in the apron is attited in a illac vest, plum-colored coat and buttons of two shilling pleess. Has continued the politic manager, for such he fair trip or made by Messrs. Napler.

This many reliable the side of the ship of the sh

compromise between a beef eater's and a smoking cap.

A suave gentleman approaches the banker, and in a few hurried words the latter informs the manager, for such he is, that he wishes to show me everything to be seen. We are therefore first introduced to the scales, or, as it is termed, the "grand balance," made by Messrs. Napier.

This marvellous instrument is a ponderous and peculiarly built weighing machine, standing about seven feet high and weighing about two tons. The whole is under a huge glass case, access being gained thereto by a sliding panel. The scale is worked by hydraulic power, and is the most sensitive weighing machine in existence. The foundation, which is of solid concrete, is sunk to a depth of 16 feet, so that not a jar can affect the clean balance.

he clean balance.
The manager sets the hydraulic power in notion by means of a small wheel, and then puches an ivory button at the side. Immenately the entire scale, weighing hundreds founds, sinks some seven inches and is of pounds, sinks some seven inches and is ready for weighing.

"We will first weigh a postage stamp," observes the snave gentleman. On each side the scales are fitted with weights amounting to 400 ounces. When gold is to be weighed the smaller weights on the balance are withdrawn and the gold placed on one of the two ledges. The gold is made up in 400-ounce bars, and the difference of one-thousandth part of an ounce can be detected.

tected.

The stamp being added to the 400-ounce weights another ivory button is touched, and the index jumps a distance of six inches! Think of it, six inches on the index for a postage stamp! But the most wonderful incident was yet in store for me.

ture of which would send an antiquarian into ecstacies.

But there are one or two directors present, and so we step out of their august presence after having, so far as I am concerned, gazed at them as though they were some rare foreign animals just landed.

We pass the discount bill department, where the rate is usually fixed up on Thursday afternoons, and past Mr. Frederick May's office, after having taken a peep at the gentleman whose name and fame is spread over the wide world as the signatory of the Bank of England's notes. After that we go by the secretary's office and the Indian office as though they existed not.

We have come to see the "wonders" of the enchanted castie, and cannot stop to look in upon the presaic occupations of the workaday world. We are in an atmosphere of marvels, and I, for my part, simply revel in it. We arrive at a door which admits us to an

We arrive at a door which admits us to an enclosure almost entirely of glass, in which visitors stand and gaze upon the wonders within. However, the bodyguard throws open the door, and stepping up to the chief whispers a word in his ear. He approaches us with a warm welcome, and bids me walk up to one of the gold weighing machines, of which there are some 30 here. This is the room where sovereigns and half sovereigns are weighed when sent in by bankers and others. Here, again, hydraulic power is used.

A machine consisting of a complicated system of counter weights looks not unlike a sewing machine as to its lower half. This is completely enclosed in glass. A long feeder, like a tube cut in half, down its length, and made of brass, is set at an angle of 45° and is filled with a long row of sovereigns. These turn as they slip down on to a circular, movable plate, slightly larger than a sovereign.

a sovereign.

For a moment the plate seems to be deciding upon the merits of that particular coin. Then, as if it has made up its mind conclusively, it deftly turns the coin to the right and it slips down a metal tube into a till below.

But if the coin proves to be lighter than

the momentary indecision of the scale plate; it is really rather that of an intelligent animal.

These machines weigh coins at the rate of 26 per minute, and a day's weighing amounts to about £100,000 sterling. The light coins are taken to the guillotine—another hydraulic triumph—and dropped down a long tube. As they slip through a sharp kuife clips the coin neatly down the centre and allows it to fall out at the slot at the side, and, to carry out the guillotine motion, they fall into a small basket.

They are not cut in two, but the cut is more than half way through, and this prevents the banker who has paid them in from again circulating them, although he can take them away after they are clipped. The automatic bodyguard now shows some animation. Producing a hand lantern from another mysterious recess, he turns and bids us follow. We walk in narrow alleys formed of piles of boxes, where not a ray of light penetrates, and find ourselves making a rapid descent, with the lantern ahead, like some guardian angel. We descend a steeper incline than the others, with the defunct bank notes in their sarcophagi all around us, when a chill air striking us proves that we are well underground.

Then the figure in front turns and an-"Can you direct me to Bob Combs' livery stable?" inquired Mr. Rambo, who found himself in an unfamiliar part of the city your right, go past a bakery, then a vacant lot, a hotel, three saloons—"" "I can't do it, my friend," said Mr. Rambo decidedly. "Some other stable, please." on a lounge while his master is out:
"Worse luck to it. My master does noth-

Then the figure in front turns and announces to us in a tone calculated to strike terror into nervous persons, "We are now in the labyrinth." I begin to feel like another Guy Fawkes going to blow up the whole place. But the sudden twists and turns we take always in that bewildering maze of piled up cases are becoming most trying to the banker, who is not accustomed to dodging a will-o'-the-wisp in a catacomb.

I begin to entertain fears that he is leading us to some dungeon fastness when he turns again and solemnly remarks, with a wave of his hand, "All bank notes." Some idea can be gained of the quantity when it is said that they are 77.745,000 in number, and that they fill 13.400 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach two and a half miles.

If the notes were placed in a pile they would reach a hight of five and a half miles; or if joined end to end would form a ribbon 12.455 miles long. Their superficial extent is a little less than that of Hyde Park; their original value was over £1,750,000,000, and their weight over 90½ tons.

Thence, after being shown the books of the bank-the first one dated 1620—we enter the banknote printing department. A familiar buzzing whirr tells me that we are near a printing office. More glass cases, more Then the figure in front turns and an

LOVELY WOMAN'S VEIL.

Why Blushing Beauties Hide Their Faces.

The Spanish Woman's Means of Defence and Resource in Flirtation.

Veils That Heighten the Charms of the Wearer by Half Concealing Them.

[New York Continent.] Handsome woman's face is never half so pretty and witching, as when, half revealed and half concealed, it smiles out behind a tiny mask of dotted tulle, which the fair wearer will seriously assure you is worn as a measure of protection against the cruel winds of heaven or the merciless rays of the hot sun, but which you well know she wears with the clear and deliberate purpose

of making herself beautiful. The wearing of a veil is not a new fad. deed, it is an olden custom-as old as the vanity of woman or the curiosity of man. Its origin is lost somewhere in the vague aud misty remoteness of that past which so firmly refuses to yield up any of its dark or precious secrets. But even though it is old, it is popular, and that is all that the women of today ask.

The curiosity of man would be great were e to essay the task of tracing the veil from the time when its use had a practical and important significance to the present day. when it is worn with no loftier idea than to beautify. The master of the seraglio in Eastern countries had a very sensible idea when he caused the women of his establishment to hide their faces behind the folds of a veil. The eye is a seductive feature, but the eye alone cannot conquer the world. The eye is deceptive.

When the women of the seraglio appear

ball cartridge it is not a safe place for an enterprising burglar to tackle. The officer of the guard has a bedroom in the bank, and is provided with a dinner and a bottle of the finest old port, and I understand that the guards are also liberally treated.

We are hurried into the changing department, where notes are changed for gold or silver, or notes for other notes. This is where the criminal side of life is exposed in all its phases. The Bank of England dare not refuse to cash any note presented, provided it is a genuine one, but any suspicion on the part of the cashier is the signal for an alarm by electricity to the detectives at the entrance of the courtyard. These detectives are stationed in the boxes at either side of the main gates, and they at once respond to the alarm and follow up or arrest the suspected person. with nothing of their face visible but one gleaming orb, is not the thought ever preswith nothing of their face visible but one gleaming orb, is not the thought ever present that the expression of that eye might mean any one of the thousand qualities that go to make up woman's character? If it be large it may mean anything from tenderness to stupidity. If it be brilliant and sparkling it may mean either vivacity of spirit or sharpness of temper. Therefore was the Sultan wise, for to him only were the mysteries of those eyes to be revealed. There was a very palpable reason for the rejection of the woollen veil, which was originally the proper thing among Eastern women. Its grace of fold as it fell into a mantle about the shoulders left nothing to be desired, but its weight was insupportable. There was still another reasou. As women grew less timid there was a longing within them for something just a little risque—to show a bit more of the features than they had shown before—to venture upon the use of both eyes instead of giving all their languishing glances through the medium of one single orb.

One maiden, a little more courageous than others, appeared one day in a silken veil, as transparent as the veils of the priest-esses of the temple. The effect was instantaneous. Heavy veils were cast aside and fair women smilled through the filmy silk folds with a sense of infinite joy and absolute freedom.

It is a well-known fact that anything we he suspected person.

From the time one enters the bank until one leaves it one is constantly under police espionage. The porter, the clerk or the beadle may be, and often is, a detective belonging to the network which embraces the whole institution.

ute freedom.
It is a well-known fact that anything w

It is a well-known fact that anything we dislike, or which bores us, we are apt to find bad for our health, bad for our tempers, bad for its influence on our minds. Therefore fainting became the fashion, and to it alone are we indebted for the veil of transparent, filmy tissue which superseded the cashmere and soft silk of the earlier period.

It must not be supposed for an instant that oculists have any right on their side when they inveigh against the dotted veil, which is the evolution from the thick gauze which was the mode but a few generations ago. The crossbars of these old-fashioned veils were indeed irritating to the sight, and crossed eyes were frequent from their effect, but dotted veils, by breaking the barred lines, prevent any serious affection of the vision.

vision.

Besides, they cast a soft and tender shadow beneath the eyes, and soften a direct gaze into one which becomes sympathetic and confiding, through the fine meshes. They are infinitely valuable to the woman woman with no complexion. She may have a thousand tiny blemishes, which the carefully adjusted dot will conceal, while as for her smile, the gleam of pearly white teeth under the dark shadow renders it hopelessly enchanting.

enchanting.

The art of adjusting the veil coquettishly belongs to the French woman. The veil is a thing of utility to the English woman. The American woman is like her French sister, and to the Spanish woman alone belongs the skilful arrangement of the veil in a transport of the veil in the state of the skilful arrangement of the veil in the skilful arrangement of the veil arrangement of the veil in the skilful arrangement of the veil arrangement of the veil in the skilful arrangement of the veil arrangement of the veil in the skilful arrangement of the veil arrangemen h ravishing folds that every good r

such ravishing folds that every good point of her features becomes prominent, and all the unpleasant ones retire into an ignominious background.

A few years ago there was a curious fashion in veils, when all the women were wearing bits of scarlet tulle stretched over their faces, which gave one the idea that scarlatina had ravaged the city. There was another fad for tulle of absinthe green, pale violet, olive and old gold, which gave the same ghastly effect one has to endure on a ballet night, when the calcium lights are on with all their brilliancy.

A woman never grows so confidential with a salesman nor so wretchedly conscious as

embroidered saddle, and white this analysis camel with even more gorgeous trappings, who bore a rich palanguin curtained on every side with gold and crimson hangings. Within sat the bride. Following the bride were three other camels, on which were

writin sat the bride. Following the bride were three other camels, on which were seated veiled women, and then came a train carrying household furniture, bedding, stuffs, chests, pots and pans, and all the various appurtenances essential to house-keeping and furnishing in an oriental country.

"Yes, sir," answered the man addressed,

Jack and His Master.

[La Petit Marseillais.] Reflection of a valet stretched at his ease

ing all day, no more do I. In talking of him people say, Monsieur is fond of a life of

Love and Friendship.

[Detroit Free Press.]

For the young women to lose a lover is a

misfortune at times, though the chances are

that she will live to bless the day; but for

hey say, Jacques is a lazy lout."
And he drops off to sleep again.

contemplation, whereas in speaking of me

seated veiled women, and then came a train carrying household furniture, bedding, stuffs, chests, pots and pans, and all the various appurtenances essential to house the last day of the wedding, and the conclusion of the seven days' feasting. In a few hours he would for the first lift the veil and see whether the conclusion of the seven days' feasting. In a few hours he would for the first what his an other hands are conclusion of the seven days' feasting. In a few hours he would for the first what his an other hands are whether the conclusion of the seven days' feasting. In a few hours he would for the first what his an other hand of missing the word had hims for the first what had been an or the word from the making of bread and days he cover only her eyes? Is it the thing to be nervously considered; and its second first through the cover only her eyes? Is it the thing to be nervously considered; and its he cover only her eyes? Is it the thing to be nervously considered; and its every much the sale many and the conclusions of a dove, and is learned in the making of bread and days here ever only her eyes? Is it the thing to be nervously considered; and its every much the sale many and the color had supplied to the first black, after all she cover only her eyes? Is it the thing to be nervously considered; and its every only her eyes? Is it the thing to be nervously considered; and its every only her eyes? Is it the thing to be nervously considered; and its every only her eyes? Is it the thing to be nervously considered; and its every only her eyes? Is it the thing to have a submit and the salesman nor so wretchedly conscious as another; its color a thing to be nervously considered; and its every only her eyes? Is it the thing to have a submit and the salesman nor so wretchedly conscious as another; its color a thing to be nervously considered; and its every only her eyes? Is it the thing to have a submit and the salesman nor so wretchedly conscious as another; its color a thing to be nervously considered; and i

or finith. Here being the mulmy of a woman in the British Museum wearing a ring on each thumb. Ancient kings who could not write their names wore massive seal-rings on their thumbs, with which they signed important decuments.

Falstaff deciared that when he was young he could have crept into any alderman's thumb-ring.

In Germany rings were worn on every finger and upon the thumbs.

In this country wearing a ring upon the thumb denotes a strong friendship between two people of opposite sexes, but it is selded mund be sourced to the source of the more ancient custom. For the sincere bereft one serves as a concealment of the tears, which rise unbidden to eyes grown used to weeping. It serves, too, as a distinct protection from the idle or frivolous conversation.

The abuse and misuse of the mourning weil have led rapidly to its being discarded, and the crape banner of woe is more infrequent than in former years. There are those who object to any well as pernicious and trivial. But the veil will live. It endend the sourcenir of love. Oscar Wilde and George Macdonald, the novelist, both wear thumb-rings. So does Edmund Russell, the apostle of aestheticism.

Impossible.

[Chiege Tribune.]

[Detroit Free Fress.]
The measures for long distances have aried widely at different times and with different nations, to say nothing of the com-

parisons used in different sections of our country. For instance:

The Jews said "from Dan to Beersheba."
The Persians say "from Medina to Mecca."
The English say "from Land's End to John O'Groat's."
The Yankee says "from Maine to Texas."
The Southerner says "from Florida to Alaska."
The sucker and the Hoosier say "from the Alaska."
The sucker and the Hoosier say "from the Great Lakes to the Gulf." The South American says "from the Isth-ius to the Horn."
In Louisiana they say "from New Orleans

ouisiana they say "from New Orleans

parisons used in different sections of our

o Pittsburg."
In California the common expression is from Altaville to Pilot Knob." Æsthetic but Resigned. (Chicago Tribune.)
"I have nothing in the shape of old clothes
to give you." said the West Side lady, "except this necktie."

The dilapidated tourist took it in his hand

that she will live to bless the day; but for her to lose a real friend is a calamity. There are as many degrees of love as there are years of youth, but there is only one degree of friendship—an understanding sympathy.

A Financial Question.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Sanso (in the sleeper)—I say, old man, Rodd—What is it?

Sanso—Which had we better do, have the porter blacken our shoes and tip him as he expects to be tipped, or wait till we reach

rolled up the necktie, thrust it into one of the hind pockets of what had once been a frock coat, and went sadly away toward the ouse on the corner.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

De Minimis. [St. James Gazette.] So small are her feet, the glassy shoe So light are her hands, they could untie

The spider's tremulous tapestry.

That it is hardly a heart at all.

And her heart is both so light and small

Before and After. [New York Continent.] Full oft do I recall the time
When she and I were wooing;
Like turtle doves, our joy sublime, A-billing and a-cooing.

Could I but stop the billing!

(Emma C. Dowd in Ladies' Home Journal.) told Hezekiah to tell Widow Gray To tell Mother Brown, next door, To tell Dicky Dwight, who goes that way, To tell Deacon Barnes, at the store To tell the old stage-driver, Timothy Bean,
To come for me, sure, and in season;
But I've waited all day, and no stage have I seen; Now what do you think is the reason

[Samuel Williams Cooper in Philadelphia Press.] Dead violets! A breath of May time sweet From meadows, drifting through the sighing trees, With scent of last year's leaves and drone of bees; And, face to face, once more, our souls do meet, Ah, me, for Pleasure, with her flying feet;

From Winter's chilly hand dead leaves are cast, Yet, in these flowers, the South is fain to stay,

The Earliest Crocus. [Frances Wynne in Longman's Magazine.] One golden flame has cloven The dingy garden clay, One golden gleam is woven Athwart the gloomy day.

And hark! the breeze is bringing
One sudden bird-note, ringing
From far away.

Soon, set in dainty order, A serried golden line, All down the garden border The crocuses will shine. At last the Spring is sighted!

All Souls. [M. D. Hatch in New York Sun.] Touched the surpliced choir, as one by one They passed me, singing the closing hymn.

Till the great song died in majestic bars. So each life, I thought, is a fragment here
To make some new message of goodness clear.
Till life's perfect hymn shall reach the stars. Why? Josephine Puett Spoonts in the Times Democrat.

Why, when the sunshine falls in floods to bless me Should all its sheen be shadowed by your tone
Of unkind seeming? Why should it distress me That in your glance a subtle chill has grown

In your great heart I have no tenderer place; And yet—and yet the day grows softer, clearer, When kindness trembles in your voice and face Amoris Integratio

Was woo'd by man nor by myself betray'd would not be thus shamefast, thus affravid For neither joy till now, nor tyrannous love, Nor loneliness, did ever me so move But that I wish'd to live and die a maid. And yet, she said, I am not so dismay'd

And either is the other's light and shade,
As that I could not bring myself to see The dear delight of being a part of thee.

A PARAPHBASE. [W. J. Henderson in New York Times.] nter storms have fled in smile of May, In rapture and splendor now cometh the spring; Wafted with wind and wonder along his way Through woods and meadows that breathe and

Through songs of birds his matin sings; Across the hazy plains and sunny sky His breath love's witching perfume brings. His heart's blood warms to life the early flowers. From him the leaflets drink their strength; Beneath his wooing weapon's gentle powers

The world grows kind through all its length That crossed my pathway to thy heart; Lo! in thy need thy soul called not in vain; In life or death we shall not part.

Now flames it in the lip and eye; We two are one-Love's chosen queen and king; And whose parteth us shall die. Night in the Country. [Kate A. Carrington in New Orleans Picayune.]

> Or you will be belated -E'en now the milkmaid loudly cails. From yonder church the chiming bells Ring for the Angelus sweet, And pious souls, with bended heads,

As though the coming on of night Made their small hearts more bold. The jasmine vine that shades the porch Breaks out in sweetest scent, And waitings from the hily bed Are with its odors blent!

Have hushed their loud complaint The glimmering lights begin to shine A sweet good night refrain. To all there comes a country peace, The quiet of a night

Is high as the theme of the play.

We weep or rejoice with your part, And the player, behind all his playing, He ought to be great as his art.

Are creatures of malice, in fact, They steal forth unseen and unbidden, And permeate motive and act. The centus that shines like a comet Fills only one part of God's plan

If the lesson the world derives from it Is marred by the life of the man

But now, alas! I'm forced to say.

What Is the Reason?

Hands soft and warm, eyes deep with tragedles, Caressing hair, full lips that laugh decrees, And clinging arms, whose love made life complete

And Summer's fragrance, drifting from the past, Fills all my heart with love and life of May. And so, my sweet, one long kiss, at the last, Since you and I, alas, must part for aye.

One golden lamp is lighted To give the sign.

The service was over, the church growing dim, Though still from a window the Western sun And from each as they passed I caught a word, In the different tone of each fresh young voice, And one sang "Christ," and another "rejoice," While still from another "peace" I heard.

Why should the careless, idle words you utter Come back to tell their burden o'er and o'er.

Above the care-crossed hours that sob and muster—

Above the multitude's unceasing roar?

We are but friends-I do not hold you dearer-

[M. in the Academy.] If I might choose, my fellow-servant said, And shyly turn'd her glowing cheek away, If I might choose, which never till today

Whereby each serves and also each controls

Siegmund's Love Song.

sing. Far and near is the lustrous laugh of his eve.

That sword hath hewn the barriers in twain Deep in our hearts lay hid the blood of spring;

Oh, bird that lingers in the hush Of twilight as it falleth, Return ye now unto your nest;

The evening prayer repeat. The locusts with discordant notes
A merry concert hold,

The low of kine and notes of birds
Grow fainter and more faint,
Even the tireless katydids

That is removed from out the world, Far from the city's sight! [Ella Wheeler Wilcox.] Oh, man, with your wonderful dower. Oh, woman, with genius and grace, You can teach the whole world with your power If you are but worthy the place.

The stage is a force and a factor In moulding the thought of the day,
If only the heart of the actor No discourse or sermon can reach us Through feeling to reason like you; No author can stir us and teach us With lessons as subtle and true. Your words and your gestures obeying,

No matter what role you are giving, No matter what skill you betray, The every-day life you are living
Is certain to color the play.
The thoughts we call secret and hidden

Be worthy your work if you love it;
The king should be fit for the crown; Stand high as your art, or above it, And make us look up and not downe

With a profound bow and a heavy sigh he

Dead Violets.



Every one acquainted in Boston has visit-

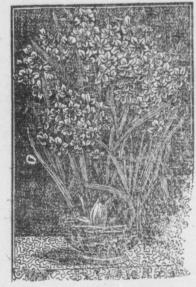
ed the Public Garden, and nearly all residents, as well as visitors, have at one time display of tulips and hyacinths there.

Nearly every one is aware that the tulip

and hyacinth start from a bulb. Where and how these bulbs are produced and brought to maturity is not generally known, neither is the average home gardener conversant with the best modes of culture. A few facts

The hyacinth and tulip are perhaps the best known and most generally cultivated of all bulbs. These and many other kinds in smaller quantities are grown chiefly in Holland. In fact the growing of these bulbs is practically confined to that country, as the sandy soil, added to the natural moisture of the climate, the convenient means of irrigation and cheap labor, place the Dutch beyond competition in the production of this beautiful class of flowers.

There are nearly or quite 150 large firms engaged in the business, who style themmelves bulb growers, or growers and dealers,



CHINESE NARCISSUS GROWING IN WATER.

business entirely. Their catalogues are sent to the various seed, plant and bulb dealers in all parts of the world, and should they is a single varieties are, as a rule, the most satisfactory.

Probably no flower was ever made the specimens carefully and keep them from

Pick-up any retail seedsman's eatalogue of bulbs and you will find that hyacinths for instance, range in price from 5c to \$1.25 former figure represents the common varieties usually sold in "mixtures" for out door planting. The latter price, which may seem fabulous, is often asked and received is supposed to possess some remarkable characteristic, either in size, coloring or habit. You may rest assured that these high-priced specimens are not ordinarily planted in the open ground, but instead are potted in the richest loom, and their growth

The smaller lprice may seem a sufficient figure for any ordinary flower producing bulb, but when we know the amount of bly small Our suburban market gardener plants the seeds of various vegetables at the proper season, and in a few months the crop s matured and ready for marketing.

Not so with our bulb-growing neighbor yacinth if he chooses, but it will be three years before the bulb will reach flowering lusion. size, and then he will have as many variedoes not reproduce its own type or individ-ual coloring from the seed. The only way Although fully as tedious a process, which is carried on in the following manner:

The old bulbs which have just flowered are soaked, and only such as are sound and perfect are selected. On the bottom of give no clue to their ultimate individual type drops, scillas, anemones, dahlias, ixias,

[Copyright 1891 by M. B. Faxon. All rights re-that he has numerous applications for hya-served.]

These would-be customers have taken or another seen and 'admired the gorgeous display of tulips and hyacinths there. and money expended the previous fall, or have passed through the Public Garden, which is famous for its annual displays Bulbs of this character must be planted in

with the best modes of culture. A few facts and suggestions in this connection may be hyacinths and tulips, ripen in July. It takes from two weeks to a month to cure them ready for shipment, so they arrive here from the 1st to the 10th of September, usually about the 1st. They may then be planted any time through September, October and November. In the out-door garden hyacinths may be grown in any sunny location where proper drainage can be assured

The beds where geraniums, coleus and other bedding plants have been growing through the summer is just the place for them. Make the soil mellow, and then raise the centre sufficiently to turn the water, as any pool which should chance to reeze would be likely to smother the bulbs

Most bulbs prefer a sandy soil, though they are not over-fastidious in this respect.

When planting hyacinths in soil which is of vessels, according to the cultivator's of sand around the bulb before covering it method described is the surest. possible chance of decay.

or beds. Mixed bulbs may be bought that will give a variety of colors, while if one the hyacinth. desires the "ribbon" effect, special mixtures of separate colors may be obtained and planted according to the fancy of the cultivator. The most satisfactory results are usually obtained by deep planting. The crown, or upper portion of the bulb should be at least four or tive inches from the surbe at least four or five inches from the sur- ated. face. It is not necessary to press down the soil firmly as in putting out other plants.

Volumes might be written on this subject, but the two flowers which I have spoken of

bed a covering of coarse straw, manure, or similar material, upon the arrival of the tulips. first severe weather. This is not, as many suppose, to keep the soil from freezing or and shipped to the different countries growing and exportation of bulbs in that and to injure their vitality. This mulch to every flower lover. country, and that the business is constantly need not be over two or three inches deep, and should be removed as early as fairly narcissus should be treated the same as the dost of the large firms do a wholesale settled weather arrives in the spring. The hyacinth; and, in fact, nearly all bulbs of a

chance to receive any retail orders they are turned over to the nearest firm that is handling their bulbs.

subject of commercial speculation, or, more correctly speaking, gambling, to such an extent as the tulip. The history of the tulip.

In out-door treatment the chief essential



across the water. He can plant the seed of the fever, or "tulipomania," as it was termed, reads like a fairy tale of extravagant de-

many other members of the floral kingdom, £500 were paid for single bulbs by English | valuable and quite distinct type of the com-Although this foolish mania has long of France.

of perpetuating and increasing known and been seen in its true light, large prices are valued kinds is by a very different though still paid for new varieties. These new and blue. The first is quite the prettiest varieties are produced by raising seedlings, and is grown in large quantities by florists, but there is a singularity in tulips which especially in the vicinity of New York. It

these several incisions are made with a or coloring. It usually takes four or five years sparaxis, tritonias, and numberless others sharp knife, care being exercised that the before they bloom; then the flowers are are grown in greater or less quantities



place, bottom up, and spinkled or covered with clear sand. In a short time little bulb-

seen that the plump hyacinth bulb which establishes itself. we plant in our garden or window has received three years' labor and care before coming into our hands. The small farmer however, so, happily, we are not obliged to must receive something for his work; the grow our own bulbs. So far as soil, draindealer who exports them has to make a age and like requirements are concerned profit; yet a Boston or New York seedsman will sell you a good, sound hyacinth of a cinths. The time of planting is the same. Close planting gives a better effect, thoug have something to pay for his time and many place the bulbs six or eight inches

elaborate catalogue, too. land receives the largest quantity, Germany next, and we come third, although we are already close upon the heels of Holland's next-door neighbor, and in the matter quite hardy, subject to few diseases, and of hyacinths and tulips use nearly or quite insects seldom attack them. This fact, in

ture as in many other good things of life.

Any seedsman or plant dealer will tell you Perhaps the surest plan for the beginner.

The bulbs are then placed in a cool, dry upper portion of the petals self-colored brown, red, purple, scarlet, or rose.

In this condition, when they are grown

lets or offsets will form at the edge of the from year to year, they are called breeders incisions. In due time these are separated or mother tulips. It is often many years and planted.

or mother tulips. It is often many years before they "break." Then if the stripes or The first year they do not make a very markings are different from any known large growth, and two more years' cultiva- kinds they are named. It is tedious busition is necessary before the bulbs reach ness, this originating of new tulips, and the flowering size, or, in other words, before average Yankee would hardly have the nature gives them sufficient strength to patience to follow the matter to the end, as push up a flower stalk. Thus it will be a seedling is often 10 years old before it

There are plenty of good established species in a bewildering variety of types, tulips should be treated the same as hya-Close planting gives a better effect, though

apart. Four or five inches is better. The The sale of Holland bulbs of all kinds is beds should be protected with a mulch as rapidly increasing in this country. Engsingle flowers are considered the prettiest.

There is no class of plants better adapted

connection with their rare fragrance and One of the principal reasons why bulbs beauty, should be a sufficient commendaare not grown by every one as commonly as tion to cause them to be grown by every geraniums, is the fact that the season of one who has a sunny window, whether it be planting is limited to a very few weeks. at home or in the office or workshop. The We must anticipate our wants in bulb cul-

is to pot the bulb in sandy loam. The soil should e pressed gently around the base, from which the roots, of course, make their

crown, and should then be moistened thoroughly, and the pots placed in a cool, dark closet or room until the bulbs are well rooted and show signs of growth, when they can be brought out into the light. The soil should be kept evenly moist, not wet. Big Plaids, Stripes and Figures About

until the flowers begin to expand.

The odd-shaped hyacinth glasses which every one has seen are for growing the bulbs, not for holding the flowers, as many bulbs, not for holding the flowers, as many suppose. These are filled with water. Some say rain water is best, though I never Up—"Two-Piece" Suits. could see any particular difference.

The bulb is then placed on top and the whole placed in a dark room as recommended for pot culture, until the roots are well started. Should the water become foul as it probably will, the bulb should be carefully lifted out and the glass cleansed and refilled with water. In putting the bulb back into place care should be takan not to injure the roots. Hyacinths are grown very successfully in this manner,

and it is a very attractive plan.

The principal difficulty in the way of general success is that any changes in temthat he has numerous applications for hyacinths and tulips in the spring just at the soil, and in the event of extremes, is likely time these flowers are in the height of to check the growth. Hyacinths are also grown in clear sand and in moss in all sorts



HYACINTHS

with earth. This will usually prevent any Tulips may be grown in quite as many ossible chance of decay.

One can suit his fancy in planting borders ways, and every one should grow a few in the window, though, as a class, they are per-

The frost of winter will attend to that in a tlength are, in point of quantity grown, of a natural way. To get the best effects from the mixed colors they should not be over or floricultural treatise, I will only speak of six inches apart. This matter is, of course. such others as are grown in quantity, and optional. After planting the work is practically over, all that is necessary being to give the over, all that is necessary being to give the

as the case may be. A friend of mine, who is a native of Holland, who has spent years is a native of Holland, who has spent years stead, to keep the soil from continually freezing and thawing, which has a tensestimate there is \$5.000,000 invested in the estimate there is \$5.000,000 invested in the dency to throw the bulbs out of the ground fragrance and rare beauty commends them

is good draining and mulching at the proper time. The depth of planting of the smaller sized kinds can safely be left to any intelligent person's judgment.

The frost has a tendency to raise or throw anything of the kind out of the ground, so, farther below the surface than is otherwise Germany uses two Holland bulbs which

we know comparatively little of, in great of date, is a particular favorite, and so is mat over one edge. the amaryllis, a most beautiful flower which we do not half appreciate. Among other Holland-grown bulbs every

though a native of Africa, finds a congenial side, as in many other cases.

One odd and very handsome piece showed country.

The lily of the valley which some writer France. This little flower is perfectly During the latter part of the 16th and the hardy in any location, a fact which all may mon kind, is principally grown in the south

sharp knife, care being exercised that the cutting is smooth and even across the base, and about three-quarters of an inch deep.

The before they bloom, then the lowers are seen in some pieces and about three-quarters of an inch deep.

The before they bloom, then the lowers are seen in some pieces one can imagine that aside from the quaint which have a fancy woven ground in ara-

Their springtime hints of the lily and rose; Whether it bringeth a change of clo'es Or a biting blizzard our bones to search,

One thing certainly each man knows-

Easter bringeth us all to church. he gray-headed sinner his psalm is singing (As much of the psalm as the old rogue knows), by his annual act of devotion clinging o his pleasant fib that to church he goes. And even the light club-window beaux

Come down for a day from their plate-glasse

To stand at the portal in ogling rows-Easter bringeth us all to church. What is this miracle, sudden springing Up in our life of pomps and shows?

Is it a conscience sudden stinging,

That corraleth the heedless at Lent's gay close? Why should the wicked just now disclose A tardy fear to be left in the lurch?

Easter bringeth us all to church. ENVOY AND ANSWER. Son, the maid has a face like a rose-For a fairer the world you shall vainly search-And an Easter bonnet from Madam Chose—.

For it's sure as it's just what you wouldn't su

This Seems to be a Deep-Laid Scheme [Atchison Globe.] Never boast of the resolutions you have formed until you have tried a year or so to prove that you can keep them. SPRING WOOLLENS

The soil should just cover the top of the Loveliest that Have Ever Tempted Women.

Equally Popular.



say what these new goods are like in general terms, because they appear in such variety; big and very striking · plaids stripes which are for the most part formed of rough boucle, or bourrette threads and figures with rough camel's-hair effects, seem about equally popular. Light

good styles. Dealers in dry goods recognize the fact that individuality in dress is becoming more and more the rule among women, and one is told often concerning some choice de-

liberty of choice is afforded by the many

"There is but one pattern of this gown in each of the half dozen colors in which it is made to be seen in the city."

The best idea of these new woollens may be gathered perhaps from an inspection of a few of the "highest novelties," as the

French call them. In the figured goods, camel's-hair effects prevail. That is, the figures show a surface of long, rough hairs, which are usually dressed as though they had all been carefully brushed to one side. When these are very long, as is often the case, the design re ainds one of a comet and its tail. Occasionally it appears as though the spots of color had been put on carefully (enough by the artist, but that a careless hand had made smoothes of them before they were well dried in. Light colors prevail here, as in all spring woollens. Thus a plain white ground of soft wool foule shows a large,



quantities. The crown imperial, a flower irregularly rounded figure of black, with so old that it may be almost considered out the longer black threads extending in a

A lovely beige ground of plain soft wool goods, showing a little orange in its color ing, bore small, olive-shaped figures of dark ne knows the little Dutch crocus, the brown and orange, the latter appearing only daffodils, and the stately calla, which, in the longer surface hairs, brushed to one

a ground of soft black twilled stuff, on which was an odd ring-shaped figure, the has thoughtfully said "is as perfect an em- ring being wider on one side than on the blem of purity, modesty and humility as other, and looking as though embroidered the floral world can afford," is grown ex- in Queen Anne darning, the irregular the floral world can afford," is grown ex-in Queen Anne darning, the irregular sign of the adveat of real spring weather tensively in Holland, also in Germany and stitches being of pink, or in another piece of than the appearance in the park and on the yellow. Here, too, was the same camel's hair effects, the long pink or yellow fibres | that sign may be looked for now that Lent ties as he has bulbs; for the hyacinth, like early part of the 17th centuries, as much as not be aware of. The Roman hyacinth, a trailing off to one side over the black is happily drawing to a close, and the

indescribable. Thus a large oval was divided across diagonally by an S-shaped scroll, the whole figure being in rough gray camel's hair on a white ground. Another very effective pattern showed two halfoons, in heavy boucle loops, looking almost as though cut from astrachan cloth

one of black and one of white, and applied upon the gray mixed ground. Rather daring applications of figures of

in this land of flowers. So that customs of her people the country is an interesting place to visit at a season when the greatest number of flowers are in the perfection of their bloom.

In ordinary seasons, that is, the last of May or the very first of June, annual exhibitions are held at Amsterdam and various other points, where a bewildering show of flowers is made. Naturally a keen spirit of rivairy exists among the various growers, and in the greatest competition it is in many cases difficult for the judges to render an impartial decision, as there are many points to be taken into consideration, such as form of flowers, coloring, density, etc.

Though competition has resulted in a great cutting of prices during the last few years, there seems to be a living profit for all the growers, and they seem friendly to each other. If you have never done it before, plant a few bulbs the coming season. You will be well repaid.

A BALLADE OF EASTER.

[Puck.]

Whether it ome with the bells a-ringing or with the first faint zephyrs bringing Their springtime hints of the lily and rose; which have a fancy woven ground in arabesque or damasse designs, on which are scattered large, geometrical ligiures in camel's hair, of black on gray, brown on besige, etc.

Stripes are worn bayaders fashion again, that is, horizontally instead of vertically. In the lightweight wools the greatest variety of striped materials are shown. A pretty pattern was a ground work of white, early covered by narrow stripes of green or prown, the colored stripes varying in width. So as to give the effect of wide shaded stripes of color. The surfaces of these goods are rough, with a heavy thread of camel's hair, so woven in as to lie white, with one of dull pink on either side. A creamy white twilled ground shows tripes are wide intervals, composed of only three heavy camel's hair, so woven in as to lie white, with one of dull pink on either side. A creamy white twilled ground shows tripes, and there and there only. This gives the effect of the Queen An

combined with it.

Another showed palest yellow and white stripes, in which were large oval figures in boucle design on a ground of very pale

boucle design on a ground of very pale heliotrope mixture.

Some of the handsomest stripes were narrow, in boucle effect, alternating with plain stripes. In this design dull pink boucle stripes and Indian red plain stripes were very effective on a dark brownish-gray ground. These were designed to be made up bayadere fashion, the horizontal stripes forming the skirt and the plain the overdress.

or second word in raised stripes, like the material whose name it takes, which is a sort of corduroy. One of the handsomest of these combinations has a gray-blue ground, on which are stripes of pale yellow, gray and dull red. Made up with gray blue this makes a very handsome gown.

There are two new shades out this spring, one being a dark corn-flower blue, a cross between a blue and lavender, and the other the very pale greenish-yellow of the primarose. Both of these shades were shown with lines of rough camel's hair threads in gray, white or colors, on a soft, plain wool ground, and the last named was especially pretty and most suggestively soring-like.

A handsome way of using these striped goods in combination with plain material is to have a long princess coat of the latter, opening like a Russian coat on the left side of the front, and displaying there a skirt of the striped material, which is merely a sham breadth set on the foundation skirt, the stripes running horizontally. A deep

new Redfern habit for those who follow the hounds. In this, the skirt and vest are of dark cloth, while the coat basque is of bright red "pink," in the English vernacu-

TWO PRETTY NIGHT-GOWNS.

orate Air in Pale Rose China Silk.

PRETTY, VERY PRETTY-NO. 6.

a sailor one in shape, and is hemstitched

and tucked.

band of the latter, stitched in two box pleats, is set all around the foot of the foundation skirt and there are lengthwise pleats down the middle of the back of the skirt, seen only when the latter falls open. The coat is cut square in the neck, with a little plastron of the striped stuff, made double-breasted, with a small turned-over notched collar, inside of which are folds of silk, representing a neckerchief.

It is very difficult to describe the plaids, as the beauty of such goods depends on the combination of colors and the way in which they contrast or melt into each other, and these things can be understood only by the eye. The plaids of the season are mostly very large, on Scotch designs, and show such combinations as gray, yellow and white, witch is very soft and lovely; or dark gray, mode, blue and white; or black, two shades of gray, white and ox-blood red, which is very effective. Many of these plaids show boucle effects, the rough threads making checks, stripes or plaids. One effective plaid, very soft in tone, was of pale pink, yellow, gray and white, with a line of black. Another showed a very indefinite plaid with fiecks of all sorts of gay colors. A small check, barred off into large squares by camel's hair lines made a very handsome pattern, especially in pale blue, gray and heliotrope.



A "TWO-PIECE" SUIT.

A soft, plain twill in a plain color, barred if by rough hairy lines of gray and black in heliotrope or black on scarlet, made a pry striking design.

Stripes broken up so as to make long diaoud-shaped plaids and checks are odd.
The most stylish affairs, however, are the bugh Welsh suitings, now so popular in oudon. These look like homespuns, in ose irregular weaves, and come in very ght beige, tan or mode mixtures, or in ripes with irregular flecks of color, or arred off into large checks by very faint nes of palest blue and pink.
The following suggestions as to the make of these gowns are given by Harper's azar.

The following suggestions as to the making of these gowns are given by Harper's Bazar:

The bodices of these gowns are deep-skirted coats, many of them single-breasted, opening over a shirt waist of contrasting color, or with a rather masculine looking vest, cut low to show a shirt front above. There is an evident attempt to make skirts less plain and clinging by widening them at the foot, by fuller plaits at the top, and by jabots amid the straight plaits at the back; sometimes there is but one jabot, and again there is one each side of the fan-pliating, and these double jabots may be added to the back of the coat, to fall on skirts that are gathered at the back instead of being plaited.

A dress of beige Cheviot flecked with darker brown has a single-breasted coat which does not meet in front; the tops are turned back in slight revers faced with apple-green velvet, and there is a low-cut-vest of the same velvet. Under this is worn a silesia waist covered in front with green silk, tucked, box-plaited, and frilled like a shirt front, to show above the vest.

The back forms of the coat extend to the end of the very plain skirt, and the shorter sides form jabot-plaiting next these long forms. A high collar of folds of green silk is set on the silk shirt, and a turned-over collar of green velvet is on the back of the and tucked.

The sleeves are slightly full and have tucked cuffs, sufficiently large to permit the hand to slip through. From under the collar come pale blue ribbon ties that are looped just in front, and below them are two other sets of ties that confine the gown. Of course these have to be removed when the night-dress visits the laundry, but as it is very easy to tack them to position when lar of green velvet is on the back of the

The moderately large sleeves have eight small buttons up the inside seam. These buttons imitate ivory, painted with a pink wild rose and green leaves: larger buttons are set on each side of the front of the coat body, and to define the waist line in the back.

Among the pretty robe dresses is one of

back.

Among the pretty robe dresses is one of brown with jacket fronts, band for the skirt, etc., of white cloth, applied on the brown, with the edges done in silk and gold brown, with the edges done in silk and gold embroidery.

Others show patterns of Hercules braid combined with embroidery. One very handsome pattern dress showed a band around the bottom of large wheels formed of a spiral stripe, in cashmere colors of camel's hair on a beige ground. Darker beige with brown and heliotrope with gray formed other combinations in this same design.

Robes embroidered with gold thread and jewels are quite magnificent, irridescent metallic threads and torquoises showing especially well on a fine white wool ground.

JEAN KINCAID.

FASHION'S VAGARIES.

NEW YORK, March 28.-There is no surer boulevards of groups of equestriennes, and round. wanderers from the South are wending Some of the figures are very odd, almost their homeward way to take part in the winter gaveties. Our American girls have been learning of

late years that there is nothing so produc-



ercise, and likewise that no physician's pre-



Since the establishment in 1802 of West Point Military Academy, 3384 men have re-ceived diplomas from that institution, The geysers of Iceland, which have been among the greatest attractions of the island, are gradually losing their force.

are gradually losing their force.

It is proposed to build an open-air theatre at the Crystal Palace, London, with a seating capacity for 5000 people.

Two Australian theatrical managers have bottled up in phonographs for transportation to the antipodes the voices of several American actors, singers and statesmen.

On the farm of Levi Fetterman, near Vera Cruz., Lehigh county, Penn., stands a pear tree known to be 150 years old. One at Monroe, Mich., is still older.

Memphis has elected Col. George E. Waring of Newport, consulting engineer on the sewerage of that city, at a salary of \$1 per annum.

annum.

The oldest inscription in Hebrew, that cut in the rock which was discovered by a boy while bathing in the pool of Siloam, has been cut out and carried away. It is said that the vandals broke it while getting it out, and that a Greek of Jerusalem has bought the fragments.

Mrs. Clarissa Berry of Chicago, after 21 years of search, has found her 73-year-old husband, Hermann Berry, at Cleveland, and immediately commenced suit for divorce.

Mr. Disston of Pennsylvania is the possessor of broad acres to the number of about 4,000,000, which is equal in area to this Beauty and Simplicity in Which a Series of Tucks Are Conspicuous - Elab-

A hog recently killed in Perry, Ga., had on This List, please Write to three complete sets of lungs.

Levenworth has a smile transfer of the Weekly Globe for its Complete to the complete sets of lungs. This night-dress (illustration No. 6), which s made of cambric, can be developed in any

Leavenworth has a curiosity in the shape of a black calla lily.

Foreign exchanges report that a sweet-scented rose of a steel-green color has been produced, after many years of experiment, in Turin. It has been named the "Edison." of the materials described as suited for such garments. Its very simplicity is its beauty. It is laid, both in the back and front, in a The California Museum Association of Sacramento, offers a \$250 prize for an invention to utilize the rise and fall of the tides. series of tucks, as illustrated, each one being hemstitched by hand until the bust line is reached, when the material is allowed to flare and the necessary fulness is gained The collar, which turns over, is not unlike

A Tennessee man has been fined \$600 for kissing a woman three times, and he is gallant enough to say he got off cheap.

About the only women in the world who swing their arms walking are Americans.

A New York auctioneer advertises: "For sale—A large quantity of oil paintings by some of the most ancient masters of the day." A Tennessee man has been fined \$600 fo

Two young men went to Visalia, Cal., lately and took out licenses to marry the More than 10,000 regular army swords are made in Cincinnati every year. They are supplied to the United States army as well as to the militia of the United States. A Nebraska competitor in a guessing contest came within one of the exact population of that State as given in the census reports.

A stern father in Keva Paha county. Neb., with a large family of girls, has passed the cold edict that each beau who frequents his domicile through the winter must contribute a load of sawed stove wood.

Book Buyer. 3.00 Mr. Vanderbilt owns over 2,000,000 of acres of land.

acres of land.

Aaron Andrews, a colored man living four or five miles from Halycondale, presents a phenomenon in human nature. He is so deaf that he cannot hear the report of a gun discharged near him. The loudest thunder is not even faintly heard by him, but he can be communicated with by the agency of the human voice. He can't understand any one except those with whom he is intimately acquainted.

acquainted.

A Snow Hill, Md., man ate half a gallon of peanuts at one sitting the other day.

It has been raining in Sumner county. Ga., incessantly for 60 days. The damage to farms is estimated at \$50,000. A woman heavily veiled visited Sherman's grave recently and besought the guard to sell her some dirt from it.

guard to sell her some dirt from it.

An immense 200-ton piece of granite which will dress to a pillar 6 feet in diameter by 45 feet long has recently been quarried near Petersburg, Va.

A foreign watchmaker has patented a device by which an hour or two before a clock runs down the word "wind" will appear at an opening in the dial. The poundmaster of Oakland, Cal., sold or \$12 at an estray auction an unclaimed torse. The animal was subsequently identified as a \$4000 thoroughbred trotter.

A Wisconsin lady, the wife of a secretary in the Brazilian war department, has the somewhat solitary distinction of being the only newspaper woman in South America. A speculator in Oronogo, Jasper county,
Mo., advertised himself as a "jack" buyer,
meaning zinc ore. Imagine his astonishment when he had four carloads of asses
shipped to him.

A trouser button manufacturer at Barmen
destricts his willingness to pay \$250 to the

have been wearing at least six of the manu-The waltz had its beginning in Germany, and thence was taken to France, shortly after which it was introduced into England. Hungary was the birthplace of the galopade or galop, and from Poland came the stately

polonaise or polaeca and mazourka.

A large block of wooden buildings in the Chinatown of Victoria. B. C., has been burned by order of the city council to make room for a new public market. It was deemed advisable to get rid of the old rookeries in this way instead of by removal, so as to avoid all danger of sickness. The Chinese theatre was among the buildings burned.

The first colony for the continuous of the colony for onaise or polacea and mazourka.

burned.
The first colony for the settlement of Maryland arrived at the Potomac under Calvert on March 3, 1633.

It is stated that among the records in the Tower of London, a document was found according to which a man was hanged in the time of Edward I. for no other crime than having been caught burning coal.

The largest public park in the world is the Yellowstone.

The greatest ocean depth ever found by measurement was in the Atlantic near Puerto Rico, 4651 fathoms.

A man at Athens, Ga., owns an antiquity in the form of a water bucket, hewn out of the solid rock.

something beautiful.

In the spotted lawns the ribbons would, of course, match the color of the figures, and where one had a number of such garments the different kind of ribbons used would make a very pretty effect.

Although in reality more simple to make than the gown just described, this one (illustration No. 7) has a more elaborate air. It is of soft china silk, in a pale rose shade, and is made with absolute simplicity, the fulness at the neck being gathered in and then allowed to fall in the usual way. It is the decoration which makes the gown seem elaborate, and this decoration is nothing more than a collar of coarse openwork embroidery, edged with a frill of point d'esprit lace.

The soft occasion which makes the gown seem elaborate, and this decoration is nothing more than a collar of coarse openwork embroidery, edged with a frill of point d'esprit lace.

The Compagnie Generale des Voitures of Paris are about to start a paper entitled Paris Voiture, which wil! be procured by putting a two-sou piece in a slot in every cab. The paper will contain the bills of the theatres, a few illustrations and tips for the races. The purchaser will also be insured during his drive.

The lowns are about to start a paper entitled Paris voiture, which wil! be procured by putting a two-sou piece in a slot in every cab. The paper will contain the bills of the theatres, a few illustrations and tips for the races. The purchaser will also be insured during his drive, and the solid rock.

The compagnie Generale des Voitures of Paris are about to start a paper entitled Paris voiture, which wil! be procured by rotting a two-sou piece in a slot in every cab. The paper will contain the bills of the theatres, a few illustrations and tips for the races. The purchaser will also be insured during its drive, some per will contain the bills of the theatres, a few illustrations and tips for the races. The purchase will also be insured during its drive, and the solution of the solution and the solution and the solution and the solution a

more than a collar of coarse openwork embroidery, edged with a frill of point d'esprit lace.

The cuffs correspond, the set being in reality just such a one as is sold for wearing outside one's bodices; but as it can be gotten to fit well, it is a simple way to make pretty a night-dress, and when its turn comes to go to the laundry, the collar and cuffs may be removed, done up separately with great care, and come back looking as good as new. A broad pink ribbon cemes from under the collar, and is tied in long loops, while another one is below it.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

Gambling on the Ocean.

[Pittsburg Leader.]

When a man who is anybody but a clergyman starts on an extended ocean voyage, such as a trip to Europe, if he is wise or knows the ropes he will carry along a goodly wad of Uncle Sam's treasury notes.

Bayonets were invented at Bayonne in 1670. Eirst need in England in 1693. At 1670. Eirst need in England in 1693.

and were used first in the tervice of France in 1634.

Two enterprising homesteaders in Colorado stole a completely furnished house the other day, hauling it 14 miles to land of their own.

Scientists have demonstrated that it is possible to change every gas into liquid form. It is simply a question of securing the proper temperature and pressure.

A Southern genius has made out of a dry goods box a clock that keeps 13 different times with perfect accuracy. It shows the time in Atlanta. San Francisco, Cairo, Egypt: Shanghai, China; Paris, France; Quebec, Can.; Melbourne, Australia; City of Mexico; Dublin, Ira; Berlin, Ger.; and Rome in Italy.

There has been skating on the Thames at Twickenham, which has not been possible for over 30 years.

Twickenham, which has not been possible for over 30 years.

In a recent fox chese at Albany, Ga., Miss Leila Venable of Atlanta spent seven hours continuously in the saddle, and was in at the death.

Object glasses for microscopes are now made in Germany of glass that contains phosphoric and boracic acid. It is stated that with Ienses made of this glass an object one-twenty-thousandth of an inch in diameter can be distinctly seen.

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A Yale (Mich.) business man, whose sign reads "Undertaker and Photographer," is said to give a photograph of the deceased with every coffin he sells.

Six million of letters are annually torn and sold as old paper in Washington.

It is estimated officially that the gross expenses of the world's fair will reach \$21, 500,000.

No publication will be sent fer less time than

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Locomotive Engineer .. The Congo river is 15 miles wide in some places. Steamers often pass each other, but out of sight, Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal. Lippincott's Magazine..... Mining Record .. North American Review

Bayonets were invented at Bayonne in 1670. First used in England in 1693. At first these had wooden bandles fitting into the guin, but in 1699 the socket bayonet was introduced.

Bombs were invented at Venlo in 1588, and were used first in the cervice of France in 1634.

man starts on an extended ocean voyage, such as a trip to Europe, if he is wise or knows the ropes he will carry along a goodly wad of Uncle Sam's treasury notes to defray "betting" expenses. Everybody almost nowadays passes away the tedious interim of ocean travel with an occasional "nyer." and some of the subjects chosen for betting are most remarkable.

Aside from the men who bet on the number of a pilot boat coming out from the land, what foot he will place on deck first, or the number of miles covered by each day's run, there are some who are anxious to bet on anything whatever that offers a chance for doubt. Stakes are sometimes made on the number of vessels sighted during the day, the person guessing nearest the correct number securing the pool, while others, if they see a ship or schooner approaching, will bet on the number of sails she has out.

Again, stakes will sometimes be set up on the pessibility of any sort of fish being sighted during the day, whether a shark, porpoise or otherwise. Two men coming over from Europe were recently standing in the forepart of the steamer, when one of them saw a long strip of wood lying right across the path of the steamer. It seemed impossible that the sharp prow of the steamer would not bump into the slender length of timber, but one of the men doubted it. "Bet you 50 rockets (dollars) Jack, she don't hit." "O. K." responded his companion, sententiously, and then waited. Swiftly the steamer rushed on, and when right upon the stick the wash tossed it lightly aside, just grazing the prow. But it was fun.

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE.

Recite Poetry and Stories.

bet as it comes in a string of 26 verses, but

more than one very strong intellect in it.

WALLACE CHAPMAN.

"No, papa, that's not right," said the boy, and half a dozen similar trials brought out the same objection, suggested by his acute ear and peculiar mind.

SOME CURIOUS WATCHES.

N THE the time of

Queen Elizabeth

pended around the

necks of their wear-

ers or attached to

to be placed on pri-

shaped watch made about the year 1680. It is made of silver and when closed resembles a tiny book with the cover beautifully ornamented, as was the fashion in those days. When opened the face of the watch is disclosed, as shown in



NATURE'S OWN METHOD OF REGENERATING THE SYSTEM, DEC

simple that anyone can apply it.

REACHING THE VERY FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, it absolutely cures all diseases, however obstinate, where the nerve force is affected, as LOST or FALLING POWER, frequently occurring in men who are otherwise sound, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EXHAUSTIVE DISCHARGES, WASTING OF THE PARTS, all forms of KIDNEY and BLADDER

ALL COMPLAINTS CHARACTERIZED by Headache, Backache, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Loss of Sieep, Congestions, Dizziness and Tired, Weak, Dragging Sensations, are cured without fail. A Relapse is impossible, but should accident or imprudence cause recurrence, the KeGENERATOR retains perpetual efficacy, and can be re-applied with the same

rative results as at first.

EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO A COSTLY BATTERY, it is preferte in that its operation is a steady, gentle current, without shock, in or annovance, producing an almost instantaneous and permanent in character and well described as Regenerative. THE REGENERATOR RECOMMENDS ITSELF, and hundreds of grateful patients praise it. Among these are Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Merchants, Clerks, Mechanics, Men of all vocations, SENT POST-PAID AND SECURELY SEALED, with full directions for \$2. Money refunded if not precisely as here represented from the contract of the contract of

doney refunded if not precisely as here represented. Send for out delay. Is not your Health worth two dollars? FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS sent sealed free on application. THE DE CROOT ELECTRIC CO., 66 Liberty St., NEW YORK.



BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL

Bisque of Lobster, Baked Fish, Curry of

Mutton and Other Dishes.

At the demonstration lesson of the Boston

parsley, 2 tablespoonfuls of sait, 1 saltspoonful of white pepper and a few grains of cay-

some fat clinging to the sides of the shell.
This fat is very sweet and should be saved.
For the bisque cook the bones as in mak-

ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figsistaken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-

aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in ts action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on band will pro-

cure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

popular remedy known.

substitute.

the lobster dice, boil up and serve.

Not for Ears Polite.

She (waiting for him in the ante-room)-And did you ask papa? He—I did.

She—And what did he say?
He—Weally, Amy, I'd—I'd wather not the course consisted of bisque of lobster, arnswer. I-I belong to the church, don't baked fishwith oysters, curry of mutton, po-

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

we a paste, with 1 tablespoonful butter; add JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.



NO ELECTRIC NONSENSE, NO STOMACH DRUGGING.



Manhood Restored

ACENTS!

nctional Disorders, Kidney Diseases, etc. dress DR. MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

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PILES QUICK RELIEF. Cureina few days. Never returns. No

Morphine Each to 20 drays. Repay till cured to 20 drays. Repay till cured.

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Who Write for The Globe.

WILHELM.

By L. C. DU BOSE, Winner of the First Prize in The Weekly | Wallace Chapman of Kansas City Can Globe's Prize Story Contest.

little lad of whom I am going to tell you?

As the typical German, with fearless blue eyes, rosy cheeks and stardy leve?

eyes, rosy cheeks and sturdy legs? Ah, no! For nothe knows nearly all of the 1891 Chatterbox. sickly, with eyes timid and wistful, instead of merry and fearless, and legs—poor little legs and back-both sadly drawn and

In spite of this deformity, however, we that is, myself and eight young cousins-learned one summer to love Wilhelm very

And this is how it came about: Spending a few months at a quiet little seaside town brought us in contact with this child-for he was scarcely 14. Our interest in him dated from the day Jack found him seated on the rocks, and looking over the sea with eyes dimmed by the tears that welled over and rolled slowly, heedlessly, down his

Something in this silent, passionless grief buched Jack to the quick, and presently, with his head resting on Jack's shoulder, Wilhelm, in a voice made pathetic by sobs and broken English, was telling how the "mudder" and the "fader" had died of fever on the voyage from Germany to America, leaving their only child alone in tato fritters, rice croquettes with jelly, and a foreign land—and, "Oh! I vants mein 3 pounds of lobster from the shell and cut the tenderest of the meat in dice, chop the

rest of the meat and put it into a stewpan with the bones of the body, 1 pint white stock or water, 1 slice of onion and 1 sprig of

enne. Simmer half an hour, adding enough water to keep 1 pint of liquid; strain and thicken with 1 tablespoonful butter and 2 of cornstarch cooked together; add 1 quart his mother to promise that our little protege should return with us to the city and improve this gift.

To open a lobster, first remove the small claws, then the larger ones; break the tail from the body of the lobster; from the tail remove the intestinal vein, which runs the entire length of the tail. The greenish part of the lobster is the liver, which is especially good. For all this kindness Wilhelm was very grateful in his gentle, quiet fashion. but it did not suffice to drive the wistfulness from his eyes, and we often found him sobbing for the dead "mudder," or suffering with "heimweh" for the dear "faderland." His ing a soup of meat.

In breaking the bones apart hold them over a bowl, that none of the liquor need be lost. three passions were mother, music and Germany. Some times on quiet moonlight nights, the sea a shining sheet in the disbe lost.

The tough parts of the claws are to be beiled with the bones. The tender parts are saved to be used in the soup. Do not chop the tender parts in a bowl, but with a knife cut them in dice.

Add parsley, onion, salt, pepper to the boiling bones. Add parsiey, onion, sair, perpetuits to boiling bones.

Baked fish, with oysters—Remove skin, head and bones from a 3-pound haddock. Rub well with sait and lemon juice, lay one half on a greased baking sheet and cover thickly with oysters cleaned and dipped in seasoned and buttered cracker crumbs. Lay on the other half of the fish, brush with beaten egg, cover with seasoned and buttered crumbs and bake three-quarter of an hour serve with with agush of warm, motherly love, for that sorrowful, forlorn little being.

How Cromwell, Milton and George III.

beaten egg, cover with seasoned and dutered crumbs and bake three-quarter of an hour, serve with

Hollandaise sauce—Cream ½ cup butter, add 2 yolks of eggs and beat well, then add juice of ½ lemon, I saltspoonful salt and a few grains of cavenne. Just before serving add slowly ½ cup boiling water and cook over hot water till slightly thick.

To prepare oysters for cooking in any way, place in a strainer, pour over them one-third cup of water to one pint of oysters, and remove from strainer with the fingers.

If you have no regular baking sheet to lay the fish upon; lay strips of clean cotton cloth under the fish, which will keep it from breaking when it is taken from the pan.

Lift by the strips from the pan.

Curry of Mutton—Cook I onion cut fine, in 1 heaping tablespoon butter till yellow; add 2 pounds lean mutton, cut in small pieces, 2 pounds lean mutton, cut in small pieces, and prefet coward where water was concerned—always associating it with his parents' burial.

I heaping tablespoon butter till yellow; add 2 nounds lean mutton, cut in small pieces, and when slightly brown, cover and let it cook half-hour; add 2 teaspoons curry powder. I teaspoon salt. I saltpoon pepper and 1 tsblespoon flour, wet with one-third cup cold water; add 1 cup of stewed and strained tomato and simmer till tender. Just before serving add 1 heaping table-spoon grated coccanut and serve with boiled rice.

Matter and ways associating it with his parents' burnal.

As we stepped into the boat with faces aglow with delight at the charming novelty of our exploit, Wilhelm from his perch on a neighboring crag looked gloomily down upon us.

"You will not long be gone?" he called out anxiously. I haf hear Meester Marsch

spoon grated cocoanut and serve with boiled rice.

Mutton, lamb or veal are better for a curry than beef is, because this process of cocking toughens the beef.

Rice croquettes with jelly—Cover 1 cup well-washed rice with two cups boiling water, add ½ teaspoonful salt and steam till tender. Make 1 cup thick cream sauce, with 1 tablespoonful butter and 2 tablespoonfuls flour, 1 saltspoonful salt and 1 cup hot milk, add the beaten yolk of 1 egg and the rice; cool, shape, roll in crumbs, in egg and crumbs and fry in hot lard. Serve

and the rice; cool, shape, roll in crumbs, in egg and crumbs and fry in hot lard. Serve with jelly,

and the rice; cool, shape, roll in crumbs, in egg and crumbs and fry in hot lard. Serve with jelly.

Dilute the eggs with two tablespoonfuls of water. This is better for rolling the croquettes than the egg without the water. Potato fritters—To 2 cups warm mashed potatoes add 2 tablespoonfuls cream and 2 tablespoonfuls wine. I teaspoonful salt, a slight grating numeg and a few grains cayenne; add 3 eggs and 2 yolks well beaten and beat till cool; add ½ cup flour and drop by the spoonful into hot lard. Fry light colored and drain on paper.

Chocolate Pudding—Rub 2 tablespoonfuls butter to a cream, add 2 tablespoonfuls shout for a cream, add 2 tablespoonfuls shout and pour on slowly 1½ cups hot milk. Melt 3 oz. grated chocolate with 3 tablespoonfuls sugar and 3 tablespoonfuls houter. Put the first mixture on to boil in a double boiler, add the chocolate and cook 8 minutes. Remove from the fire, add the beaten whites and bake in a buttered dish about ½ hour. Serve with 1 cup cream, sweetened with 2 tablespoonfuls powdered sugar and beaten till thick with the Dover beater.

In measuring butter let it round as the spoon curves. Always cream butter with a wooden or a silver spoon, as an iron spoon discolors it. Set away the whites of the eggs where they will be cold. The colder they are the better they can be beaten.

This all from my carelessness, "Jack water above the combined roar of wind and water.

This all from my carelessness, "Jack water above the combined roar of wind and water.

This is a fair out of reach as well as sight. The tiny ring of sand around the rocks was narrow-echoed by the others who had followed.

The boat was drifting "slowly but surely" in gof sand around the rocks was narrow-echoed by the others who had followed.

The boat was drifting "slowly but surely" in gof sand around the rocks was narrow-echoed by the others who had followed.

The boat was drifting "slowly but surely" in gof sand around the rocks was narrow-echoed by the others who had followed.

The water word combined roar of the c

heard above the combined roar of wind and water.

"This all from my carelessness," Jack said, in a voice of dogged despair. "I suppose I fastened the boat insecurely and the rising tide swept it off. I don't mind it so much for myself, but, oh, girls, you and mother?" His voice broke suddenly, and at their mother's name the two younger girls began to sob hysterically.

"There, there, dearies, don't cry. Perhaps it isn't so dreadful after all. We must wait," comforted Meg, her voice sweet and truthful despite the misery in her face.

"Wait! Wait for what? Death?" shivered Kate, looking into the depths of the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

BONES AND PHOSPHATES.

Composition, Value and Use of Bones.

through her tears she said softly—thinking of his favorite song, "I think with him it was only 'Heim gang," I think with him it Bones—Cheap Fertilizers.

A BOY WITH A LONG MEMORY. Superphosphates Prepared Without Acids-Information About Phosphates.

> [WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.]
>
> Previous to the year 1770 it is difficult to find any record of the use of bones for agricultural purposes. In 1740 their value for a
>
> Bones contain less phosphoric acid than is The mechanical division of bones in their poses superior to ground bones.

rightly, unites with the lime of carbonate phate of lime or plaster. It is this nitrogen. paratively few bones are used for fertilizing purposes; phosphate rock, phosphorite, apatite, coprolites and phosphatic slag have chocolate pudding.

Bisque of Lobster—Remove the meat of Bisque of Bisqu

anguish, and unconsciously intensified the yearning cry by stretching forth his arms as if to recover the longed-for mother.

Jack, despite his 16 years, found the tears running down his own face when Wilhelm withdrew his arms, and, burying his face in them, sobbed despairingly, "She will nefer, nefer come back to me. Mein mudder, oh! mein mudder!"

After this little episode Wilhelm never lacked love or attention, and when it was discovered that he possessed a voice of wonderful strength and sweetness—his sole charm, but an irresistible one, nevertheless—Jack even went so far as to persuade his mother to promise that our little protegre should return with us to the city and the famous divine whose name is known in every Christian household; indeed, it seems that it is from that source that the boy gets his wonderfully retentive memory. It is related that Rev. Alexander Campbell once memorized 14 chapters of the Bible in a few hours, for a prize offered by his father. At the same time his sister, Miss Campbell, learned nearly a dozen chapters, and another sister memorized more than 13. The man who subsequently became known the world over wonderfully retentive memory. It is related that Rev. Alexander Campbell once memorized 14 chapters of the Bible in a few hours, for a prize offered by his father. At the same time his sister, Miss Campbell, learned nearly a dozen chapters, and another sister memorized more than 13. The man who subsequently became known the world over world over wheeling his little wagon. Although a stanch Democrat, he heard some one singing the chorus "John Brown's Body," and it struck his fancy so much his arms and commercial fertilizers. Originally, it was impossible to get raw bones ground fine to seem that it is from that source that the was impossible to get raw bones ground fine to seem that it is related that Rev. Alexander Campbell in dead, it is related that Rev. Alexander Campbell in dead, it is related that Rev. Alexander Campbell in dead to memorized 14 chapters of the Bible in a fe

much that he sings it daily at the top of his voice.

Master Wallace is of average size, with a remarkably long head covered with a perfect crown of golden hair. He is a serious faced little fellow, with large blue eyes. He is not as serious as he looks, however, for he will laugh as heartly as any youngster when he feels funny. When seen at his home by a reporter he was anxiously endeavoring to guite this baby sister's cries by the stirring but somewhat inappropriate air of "John Brown's Body," whose soul goes marching on. Mr. Chapman read one of the boys favorite poems, purposely making mistakes—for example, pronouncing "pale" for "pall."

"No, papa, that's not right," said the boy, and heafted green rightly remarkably the phosphoric acid, than to get it in phos-

ells, in which an organic substance, called and one barrel of lime.

purpose they were made in the shape of crosses and various other suitable forms. Many of the early timepieces, however, were much too large and heavy to be worn in this manner, and were in fact in the sumanner, and were in fact in the sumanner, and were in fact in the sumanner and of mation of the seed.

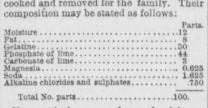
Hence the abundant produce of healthy and heavy to be worn in this manner, and Hence the abundant produce of healthy

OLIVER CROMWELL's in this manner, and vate altars, such as were to be found in bonate of lime, and slso, for the most part, it costs more to mix them on the farm. It

and leaf formers, or as root, seed or grain during the winter and early spring. It is an How They are Made and What They

collection.

Most of these were made during the 17th of their gelatine; and third, as deprived of ence can be more easily detected than in mixed goods. At the present time nitrogen crosses, bells and various fruits. There there are raw bones, butchers' bones, and can be purchased in the form of nitrate of such as are usually thrown aside as useless soda in the open market at a lower price or to the dogs after the meat has been than the assumed valuations by the excooked and removed for the family. Their periment stations for nitrogen in inferior



ones, are now rarely used. Bones should be ground as fine as meal; the finer the before being required. better. In this state a pile of meat, if moistface of the watch is disclosed, as shown in the accompanying illustration, which represents the exact size of this strange watch. Among other peculiar watches in this collection is one that was made in France between the years 1620 and 1630. It is in the form of a dog, resting. A little catch under the forepaws of the dog secures the outer case, and so we are not permitted to have a glimpse at the face of this curious watch; but if you look at the illustration you will be able to form some idea of its peculiar shape.

King George III, was on one occasion presented with a remarkable watch as a birthday present. It was less than an inch in diameter, weighed no more than a sixpence and repeated the hours, quarters and even the half-quarters. This beautiful timepiece was designed and made by a watchmaker named Arnold; and it is related that the King was so delighted with the gift that he sent in return a note of thanks and a sum of 500 guines. It is said that the clever workmon

amount of raw or entire bones will be always very small compared with bones from phates, with diluted sulphuric acid.

ammonia, inasmuch as plants must vigor ously put forth stem, leaves, etc., before they can produce good and plentiful seeds. Two hundred pounds of raw bones burned give 100 pounds bone ash, which contain:

Bone ash has been imported in large quanities from South America, and contains:

contains from 25 to 28 per cent of phosphoric acid, and, at its market price, phos-

cultural purposes. In 1740 their value for a top dressing for grass lands was accidentally discovered at Sheffield, Eng., where a heap of bone shavings, scrapings, etc., was buried in a field with marvellous results.

The mechanical division of bones in their raw state was so difficult and costly that it precluded their use for agricultural purposes in any other form than crushed.

Liebig, some 50 years ago, found that the application of sulphuric acid to bones reduced them to a finer state of division than could be done by any then known mechanical means. This application is often called dissolving bones in acid. There is no clear solution. It is a more breaking any it is a solution of the sulphate of ammonia on the dissolving bones in acid. There is no clear solution. It is a mere breaking up, it is a softening, pap-forming process, and bone in this state would more appropriately be called bone pap. The bone is merely so far reduced that, when rubbed between the thumb and finger, no grit is felt. Bone cannot all dissolve, for the sulphuric acid, when added its of that when sulphate of ammonia is used, but the alkali in the pitrate of sada more to that when sulphate of ammonia is used, but the alkali in the nitrate of soda more and phosphate, and forms insoluble sul- than compensates for the deficiency in

2000 pounds, or 1 ton, costs for materials.\$19.20

2000 pounds, or 1 ton, costs for materials. \$17.70 and contains 2.32 per cent. of nitrogen, 5.3 per cent. of alkali and 22.1 per cent. of phosphoric acid. The superphosphates usually sold contains 11 per cent. phosphoric acid and 2½ per cent. nitrogen. When it is generally known contains one or more of these), has the power of liberating the phosphoric acid from its base line and rendering it available to roots. The action is slow, but it is or nitrate of sona it will increase their use

at four times its first cost, and the expenses which is as effectual as a superphosphate. five and six cents, in Bolivian guano beof transportation doubled.

A good proportion of each to use is one tween four and five cents, and in Grand Bones consist of an earthy tissue of fine barrei of bones, three barrels of wood ashes Cayman's phosphate three cents. and

gelatine, is enclosed. The gelatine contains a great abundance of nitrogen, and readily putrifies when moistened with water and barrels of wood ashes. If a superphosphate the ones most quickly available to plants left standing in the air. In this way, the is wanted in its best form, for immediate may readily be admitted, but it is a quesnitrogen becomes fit for the nourishment of use, and no bones to be procured, the same tion whether the cost prices stand always in plants, and causes an extremely rapid and vigorous vegetation. The forcing power that finely-powdered bone dust exercises upon vegetable growth is owing to the gelatine it contains.

Use, and no bones to be procured, the same tion whether the cost prices saint always in direct relation to the agricultural value; that is on land deficient in phosphates, will and, treated as bones, will make a first-class superphosphate. If nitrogen with it is gelatine it contains.

goods more expeditiously than hand labor Besides this substance, bones contain carcan do it, it does not follow that in all cases | Consulting Agricultural Chemist, 85 Dev vate altars, such as were to be found in most of the noble houses of the day.

A large number of the earlier watches were of an oval shape though some resemble those of the present day. The poet Milton's watch—upon the face of which his name in full is engraved thus, IOANNI MILTONI, 1631—may be seen in the British Museum, as well as two said to belong to Oliver Cromwell. The illustration is one of these. The case, which is made of Silver, is ornamented at the top with the Protector's initials, "O. C." and at the bottom is a representation of a curved sword, which doubtless is intended to denote that the owner belonged to the army. There are many old-fashioned timepieces in the same of these coord, as deprived of a portion of their gelatine; and third, as deprived of introgen or phosphoric acid, and their presence of the most part, it costs more to mix them on the farm. It is safe to say that often the mixing of two or three tons of chemicals on the farm costs absolutely nothing, because it is done at obne.

Hence bones are to be regarded as stem and leaf formers, or as root, seed or grain formers.

If both purposes are sought, then the entire bone must be used; if only root and grain growing is intended, then the phosphare of lime, and sloo, for the most part, some fat. Both of these substances, however, may be disregarded in forming a both of these substances, however, may be disregarded in forming a decision upon the manuring properties of bone.

Hence bones are to be regarded as stem and leaf formers, or as root, seed or grain advantage to be able to get the ingredients of the crop to be grown or to furnish what may proportions required to meet the wants of the crop to be grown or to furnish what may be lacking in the soil. Again, there is greater security against inferior forms of nitrogen or phosphoric acid, and their present the control of the

until they are crushed into very small bits, even of half-inch size, and called half-inch procure just what he wants, without paying out hard-earned money for a good

ened, soon heats, fermentation sets in and | Explanations Concerning Phosphates. the gelatine evolves from 4 to 6 per cent. of The Connecticut experiment station's reits weight as pure ammonia. This fermenta- port for 1889 says in regard to phosphates tion has its value if excited in bone meal before using it as a manure. If ammonia escapes, which is easily known by the smell, this valuable element can be retained by sprinkling the pile with a few aluminum, or in the case of some "superplostation of the state of places." pounds of plaster.

If it were easy to reduce bones in their

phates in the form of free phosphoric acid.

Soluble phosphoric acid implies phosphoric entire state to powder, the animal part acid or phosphates that are freely soluble in could be easily retained; but however perfectly this process may be effected, still the superphosphates, in which it is produced,

same time with substances that form their strictly vegetable parts, and, more particularly, with such as contain nitrogen, or DO YOU WANT THE EARTH? MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

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cheaper, way for the farmer to procure soluble phosphoric acid, than to get it in phosphate of lime treated with sulphuric acid, at four times its first cost, and the expenses | Bones may be packed in wood ashes mixed with quicklime, the mass kept moist, but which it is bought. Thus it costs in dissolved bone-black about 8 cents per pound, at four times its first cost, and the expenses | Were I the which it is bought. Thus it costs in dissolved bone-black about 8 cents per pound, at four times its first cost, and the expenses | Were I the which it is bought. Thus it costs in dissolved bone-black about 8 cents per pound, at four times its first cost, and the expenses | Were I the which it is bought. Thus it costs in dissolved bone-black about 8 cents per pound, at four times its first cost, and the expenses | Were I the with quicklime, the mass kept moist, but which it is bought. Thus it costs in dissolved bone-black about 8 cents per pound, at four times its first cost, and the expenses | Were I the which it is bought. Thus it costs in dissolved bone-black about 8 cents per pound, at four times its first cost, and the expenses | Were I the with quicklime, the mass kept moist, but which it is bought. Thus it costs in dissolved bone-black about 8 cents per pound. In dissolved South Carolina rock between | Were I the withing the procure of the procure

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Further, the purchaser saves more or less expense incident to the purchase of mixed goods, such as expense of travelling, local agents, risks of the business and manufacturers' profits.

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